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THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

It occurred to me they were unaware that we could perceive their preparation. They had no thought of exposing themselves until they burst forth from cover, yelling in the fierce charge. It was, indeed, only a stray ray of sunlight penetrating through the leafy covert, which afforded us a glimpse. We could see but little, merely enough to stimulate suspicion—a sense of numbers, figures moving about restlessly, coming and going across that revealing shaft of sunshine; ay! and once I caught the glow of a red coat. More, the place of gathering told its own story. Here a point of woodland passed out into the clearing a bit nearer to the house than anywhere else. It shortened the distance of exposure by several yards, and besides flood the corner of the hut, thus interfering with direct fire from within. Master Red-Coat knew his business—'twas a pity I had failed to kill him.

"What do you make of it, Brady?" I asked. "Are they going to rush us?"

"Ar!" quietly enough, but without turning his head, "and soon. The guards are joining those others now. They are getting into line already; Red-Coat is flying about giving orders like a field marshal. Lord! I wish he would come out into the open, where I could get a shot at him, the coward!" he glanced about, for the moment losing his temper. "What are those two Dutch fools jabbering away about back there?"

"Mademoiselle is explaining her religion."

"Hish! they'll know which one is right soon enough, I reckon, without all that palaver. Here you, Schultz, pick up your rifle, man, and go back to your loop-hole. Break up the meeting, Hayward. There's plenty for all of us to do beside talk."

Apparently neither man heard him, for both were talking together, rolling out their interminable sentences. Schultz was red with wrath, pounding on the table with one huge hand, but the preacher's face was white as chalk, his eyes blazing. Mademoiselle, helpless in midst of all this turmoil which she had so innocently started, stood back of the bench, staring at the two debaters, with lips parted, breathless, and unable to get in a word. Her bewilderment was apparent, nor could she conceive what had caused all this commotion, this thrashing of arms, and loud declamation. Brady strode forward, a fighting look on his face, and gripped Schultz by the shoulder, swinging him half across the room.

"Maybe you'll hear me now, you Dutch nuisance," he growled fiercely. "Pick up the gun, and get back to your place; and as for you Mister, you'll wait until you get out of here to do your preaching. Oh! you don't know what I say, hey? Come back here, Schultz, and tell him—tell him what I say; tell him we'll be fighting for life in five minutes, and if he doesn't keep those guns loaded and ready, this is goin' to be his last day on earth. You say that to him, an' say it strong; put it in Dutch so it blisters. What's that, Miss? Yes, them canoes is gittin' ready now, out thar' at the edge of the patch; nigh a hundred, I reckon from what little I kin see."

"Where do you want me?"

"Here where I am," I broke in quickly, and caught her hand in mine. "See! they are coming from that corner. You can cover the field from this loop-hole until they near the house. The assault will be in front; an effort to break in the door, Mademoiselle."

Something in my voice, low spoken only for her ear, caused her to glance up into my face.

"What is it, Monsieur?"

"You will stay here; you will not attempt to come to us if the Indians succeed in breaking down the door. I must have your promise."

"Why do you ask that?"

"Because such a sacrifice of your life would be unnecessary, and would avail nothing. Those savages will not injure you; they will suppose you were our prisoner. They know you as a Wyandot; at least the Ojibwas and Miamis do, and will protect you from the Shawnees. You have done all possible to help us; but I beg you to keep back when it comes hand to hand."

"But could I not help you even more by facing those warriors alone?" she insisted. "They know me; they will listen. Even those Shawnees have heard my name, it is spoken in their villages. Not one of them would lay hand on Running Water. Let me go out there, now, Monsieur, and tell them your mission is peace."

"Mademoiselle," I said soberly, "we are too late for that. There are five dead warriors lying out there, shot by our rifles. It is not in Indian nature to forgive. Nothing is left us but to fight. No words of yours could control those wild beasts, thirsting for revenge. Am I not right?"

Her eyes fell, hidden behind long lashes.

"I—I do not know," she admitted falteringly. "But — but there is a chance. I could try; if I was only sure of that white man."

"Ay! but you are not sure, except that he is probably a murderer and renegade. Such as he are worse savages than any of red skin; they are traitors to their own race, cruel and merciless. No! I will not permit such an attempt. Even if they met you with open hands, it would be but a mask to treachery. It is better that we fight it out like men. Only you must promise me what I ask!"

"Must, Monsieur?"

"The word was ill-chosen—I beg the pledge. I ask it as a man appealing to a woman. That is what you are to me, Mademoiselle—a woman to be protected, sacrificed for, loved. I had forgotten that there is a drop of Indian blood in your veins. Yet now I am glad there is—it will save you from outrage and death. I am glad for another reason—it will enable you to understand what I mean."

She was looking at me now gravely, her dark eyes wide open.

"You mean that the French and Indian combined will understand, Monsieur?" she questioned. "You wish to fight with free hands, with no thought of danger coming to me?"

"Yes, but that is not all. I cannot bear the thought of your being caught in the ruck, if those devils break through."

She took my hand in both her own, the rifle against her shoulder.

"Monsieur, I know," she said slowly. "It is you would have me a woman; that I let the men fight for me. You would think of me so: as one of your race, what you call the gentle. Have I not the thought right?"

I bowed, making some answer.

"You would remember me like that; I would be so in your mind—a woman, not a savage. It would give you happiness to think of me like that?"

"Yes."

There was a mist like gathering tears in the uplifted eyes.

"Only my father ever say that to me before," she whispered softly. "He told me of those he knew in France and loved: of les grandes dames who were gentle, and bore our name. I tried to understand, and become as he said. But is was hard, Monsieur. The Indian camp teaches other things. Only from the nuns at Montreal did I learn what he meant; they were gentle, kind; often they shamed me. I see it most beautiful then; in their faces, in what they say to me when I do right. They tell me it please Christ, an' I think so too. But I forget; back in the woods I become Indian again. I see it no more, only when my father tell over his old stories. I find it easy to hate, and hard to love. What chance have I, Monsieur? It was always Indians where I must live; only the French traders, rough men all, an' the red-coats who would make love to me, an' care nothing. I have not known white women; nevaier but in Montreal. So I have thought as the Indian thinks, an' lived as the Indian lives. It is not my blame that I grew up, Monsieur, wild, reckless, but for the faith of the dear Christ."

"But you will do as I ask now? You will be the white girl, and not the Wyandot?"

"It is your wish, Monsieur? you like me better so?"

"Yes, Rene, I think I shall fight a better fight if you promise me."

She looked at me long, as though the words hesitated on her lips; then laughed, tossing her head.

"Then I promise, Monsieur. I will do it because to you it is womanly; I—I want you to think of me like that—a —a woman. Is it not strange, Monsieur! Nevaire before, but when the

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

BERLIN ADMITS SUSSEX ATTACK

Opens Way for Bernstorff to Seek Monetary Settlement With U. S.

Washington, May 10.—Acceptance by Germany of responsibility for the attack on channel liner Sussex, which Ambassador Gerard today said has been done, greatly pleased administration officials. They say this will clear up all matters in doubt between the United States and Germany and will make possible an early settlement of the question of indemnity to those Americans who were injured or lost their effects.

Alfonso Leads Peace Move.

Meanwhile, the possibility of another effort being made to bring about peace in Europe was interesting official circles today. Diplomatic circles believe that an effort is being made by both Pope Benedict and King Alfonso of Spain to bring the warring nations together. Confidential reports reaching certain of the embassies say the Spanish king is preparing to suggest an armistice by which the countries can send representatives to discuss peace.

All information regarding any messages which may have been exchanged between the vatican and President Wilson is withheld here. Even the text of the communication left for the President by the apostolic delegate, Most Rev. John Bonzano, last Saturday, is withheld. It is understood, however, that President Wilson is convinced any tender of mediation at the present time will be misunderstood and that he has practically decided there is nothing he can do at the present moment in the interest of peace.

May Act in the Fall.

The last word which the President has received dealing with the attitude of the entente allies was that brought by Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, who told the President he did not believe they would consider any proposition to end the war until after they had pushed to completion certain movements now being planned.

It is understood the President believes the war will continue throughout the summer, but that by next fall, the belligerents will be in a receptive mood and that then it may be possible to take steps which will bring the war to an end.

THOMAS A. EDISON IS OUT FOR THE COLONEL

"Greater Ability Than Other Candidates Combined."

Oyster Bay, N. Y., May 13.—Thomas A. Edison has come out for Colonel Roosevelt for President.

The inventor has expressed his opinion of the colonel's fitness in vigorous terms, and in the letter in which he makes his views known and which he has sent to the Roosevelt Nonpartisan league, he declares that Col. Roosevelt is the only man to be considered at this time. In his letter Mr. Edison says:

"He (Roosevelt) has more real statesmanship, a better grasp of the most important needs of this country, and greater excutive ability to handle the big international problems that will arise at the close of the war than all the other proposed candidates put together."

British Claim German Losses Total 2,822,079

London, May 11.—Since the beginning of the war the total German casualties have been 2,822,079 including 664,552 men killed and 137,798 in prisoners, according to an announcement made yesterday by the government press bureau. The figures are based upon official casualty lists given out in Berlin and include Prussians Saxons, Bavarians and all other branches of the German family.

The complete list of figures follows:

Killed or died of wounds..	664,552
Died of sickness.....	41,325
Prisoners	137,798
Missing	197,094
Severely wounded	385,515
Slightly wounded 1,023,515	
Other wounded	254,627
Wounded remaining with their units	117,956
Total 2,822,079	

NOW AGREED ON U-BOAT ISSUES

Germany's Acceptance of Latest American Note Clears Away Obstacles.

Washington, May 11.—Official acceptance by Germany of responsibility for torpedoing the channel liner Sussex, coupled with unofficial advices that Germany accepted the terms of the latest American note on the general submarine issue have served to clear away the obstacles which threatened the good relations between the two countries.

Germany's assumption of wrongdoing in the Sussex is regarded as full and final, so that the case will be closed when the amount of indemnity due injured Americans has been determined. As to principles the two nations are in entire accord now that Germany admits that a German torpedo hit the Sussex in violation of assurances given the United States, expresses regret that the incident occurred and announces that the offending submarine commander already has been punished.

It is understood here that Berlin will not answer the latest note from Secretary Lansing making plain that the United States accepts Germany's assurances of abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare, without a contingent understanding as to the manner in which this country shall deal with Great Britain. The acceptance of the latest American note by Germany in silence will be taken here as the full acquiescence of that government in the position taken by the United States.

LORD CECIL SAYS THERE'S NO WORD OF PEACE MOVE

London, May 11.—In the house of commons Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade and parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, stated that he had no official information that the kings of Bavaria and Saxony had taken the initiative for the intervention of the Pope in favor of peace.

A news agency dispatch from Rotterdam, on May 8, quoted from a circular, said to have been issued by the German Humanity League, the statement that considerable significance was attached to the arrival in Rome of convoys of the kings of Bavaria and Saxony, who had prolonged audiences with Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state.

LANSING WANTS TO KNOW HOW BERLIN PUNISHED OFFICER

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Lansing indicated today that the U. S. might make inquiries of the German government regarding the punishment imposed upon the commander of the submarine that sank the steamer Sussex.

It was not disclosed how the inquiry would be made. State department officials were not prepared today to say whether the department would insist upon any specific degree of punishment being inflicted upon the commander.

There are numerous precedents for making such inquiry. Germany during trouble in China insisted upon the execution of certain persons in the presence of a German officer.

Secretary Lansing also indicated that the U. S. might make inquiries regarding the punishment inflicted by the Austrian government upon the submarine commanders that sunk the Italian steamer Ancona and the British steamer Arabic.

PROMOTED, SAYS PARIS

Paris, May 12.—Over-Lieutenant Otto Steinbrick, commander of the German submarine U-8, which torpedoed the channel steamer Sussex, has been promoted, says the Echo de Paris. The promotion has been approved by Admiral von Capelle, of the German admiralty, despite the fact that Germany had announced in its note to the United States that the commander would be punished.

AMERICAN NOTE ROILED GERMANY

Purported Summary of Hollweg Speech Shows Anger; Policy to Give In.

London, May 12.—What purports to be a summary of the speech of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, at the secret sitting of the general committee of the reichstag on May 5, concerning Germany's reply to America, is published by the Wireless Press, under a Berne date.

The Wireless Press states that the following remarks by the chancellor may be accepted as unquesctionably authentic:

"I have said before that we must drop all sentimentality. I repeat that. With regard to our dispute with America, our self-respect was wounded by the aggressive wording of the American note to Germany. Our feelings urge us to repel this interference with our legitimate methods of warfare, and tell America to mind her own business, but considerations of policy compel us to subordinate patriotic zeal to patriotic reason.

"We must be guided, however, not by our feelings, but by the coolest judgment.

"We have one aim and one duty, namely, to win the war; therefore, any policy which endangers our victory must be avoided. The overwhelming majority of expert opinion regards a rupture of relations with America as a grave peril.

"A great mistake has been committed in overstating the value of the submarine campaign against England. Our naval experts no longer believe in the probability of reducing England to starvation and ruin by submarines, even if the war lasts another two years. It is true that these instruments can inflict a frightful amount of damage, but this damage would be insufficient to outweigh the danger to ourselves of America's hostilities.

"It is folly to underestimate the consequences of a conflict with America, nor should we risk only America's enmity. Our information leads us to believe that other neutrals might follow America's lead.

"The imperial government has weighed every factor and is convinced of the necessity of avoiding a breach with America.

"These are the hard facts of the present situation. We have worded a reply such as may reserve future liberty of action. If the situation changes we may cancel our concessions to America and resume unrestricted submarine operations, but for the present we must overcome our feeling and pursue tht policy most conducive to final victory over all our enemies."

GIRLS INVADE PRIVATE OFFICES OF PRESIDENT

Slip in Unannounced, Breaking Precedent.

Washington, May 11.—Three young women Wednesday broke White House precedent, interrupted President Wilson's official duties and gained popularity, distinction and amusement for themselves. They slipped, unannounced into the President's executive ofice, while he was conferring with Senator Kern of Indiana.

The trio reached the White House shortly after noon, went into Secretary Tumulty's offices for a few minutes and then announced they were going to leave. On their way out, they stopped to peep into cabinet officers' executive room, and Miss Walsh, apparently the leader, slipped across the room when no one was looking, and opened the door to President Wilson's ofice.

The President shook hands with the girls, told them he was busy and asked that they excuse him. The girls were as secretive about their identity as they were in reaching the President's private office.

Later they got into the private office of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, also unannounced. It was learned there that one of the girls was Miss Helen Alden. They were seeking subscriptions for a magazine, in a popularity contest.

FEDERAL AID IN FIGHT ON PHTHISIS PROVIDED

Washington, May 10.—Federal aid to the various states for the care of indigent tuberculosis patients would be provided in a bill recommended for passage by the house interstate commerce committee. The measure would authorize the secretary of the treasury to pay 75 cents a day for the care of indigent tubercular patients in state sanitaria when equal amount is paid by the state.

SETTING HIM A "STUMPER"

A FIRM HAND IN MEXICO
THE OLD GAME OF FOLLOW THE LEADER
PREPAREDNESS
GOV'T CONTROL OF MUNITION MANUFACTURE
ALRIGHT NOW LETS SEE YOU DO THIS!
NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

REBEL FACES RIFLE SQUAD ON CRUTCHES

London, May 13.—A review of the British troops in Dublin was held today by Gen. Sir John Maxwell, the commander-in-chief in Ireland. The soldiers were also reviewed by Premier Asquith, who went to the Irish capital to confer with officials and secure at first-hand information relative to the responsibility for the uprising.

With sixteen leaders of the rebels executed, belief was expressed today that there would be no more death sentences carried out. It is also likely that a proclamation will be issued within the next few days, restoring civil law in Ireland.

There is considerable high feeling in southern counties over the stern measures sanctioned by the British government and it will probably be some time before this is eliminated entirely, but members of the government strongly defend the drastic policy.

Connolly Is Shot.

Jame Connolly and John McDermott were shot for complicity in the rebellion.

Connolly was styled by his associates commandant general of the Irish republican army. He was one of the seven signers of the proclamation issued by the insurgents at Dublin at the outbreak of the revolt. He was wounded during the fighting, and was taken prisoner. His thigh bone was broken by a bullet. It was announced in London last week that he could not be placed on trial at the time on account of his wounded condition. He bore one of his legs in splints as he faced the firing squad.

McDermott Famous Orator.

John McDermott was known as one of the most brilliant orators in Ireland and as one of the so-called inner circle of revolutionists active in the recent uprising. Authorities say that he was one of the original organizers of the Irish volunteers in November, 1913, in Dublin.

At the outbreak of the war McDermott, comparatively a young man, was editor of Irish Freedom, a Dublin journal ardently opposed to recruiting among the Irish for the British army. This paper was one of those suppressed for its attitude on this subject.

Sixteen Have Paid.

Those who have paid with their lives for the part they took in the uprising are, P. H. Pearce, the "Provisional President of the Republic;" James Connolly, commander of the Sinn Fein army; John McDermott, Thomas J. Clark, John J. MacDonagh, Joseph Plunkett, Eamon Ceannt, Edward Daley, Michael O'Hanrahan, William Pearce, Major John McBride, Cornelius Culbert, J. J. Houston, Michael Mallon, Thomas Kent and Shehy Skeffington.

Those executed include all the seven men who signed the proclamation declaring Ireland free and independent of British rule.

RUSS LOSES PUT AT SIX MILLION

350,000 Officers Reported Lost by Austrian Authorities.

Vienna, May 11.—The total losses of the Russian armies since the beginning of the war are estimated at nearly six million men by the experts of the Austro-Hungarian general staff.

According to statistics published here the Russians had lost 5,400,000 men on December 31,1915. Their losses since then in the New Year's battle on the Austrian front and during their illstarred offensive against the armies of the Hindenburg in the north, are figured at more than 500,000.

On January 1, 1916 only one third of the eighteen classes of the Russian field army at the beginning of the war was still at the front.

Official reports show that during the last year 1,900,000 men and 126,000 officers were killed, while 1,474,000 men and 100,000 officers were permanently disabled.

The number of prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in 1915 was 1,500,000 so that the total Russian losses during 1915 amount to 4,800,000 men and about 350,000 officers.

To these figures must be added the losses during the first five months of the war. On January 6, 1915, the Paris Matin conceded that the Russians had lost 1,000,000 officers and men up to December 31,1914.

Since January 1, 1915 the Czar has raised about five million new troops and numerically his army is almost as strong as originally. But its effectiveness has been reduced at least sixty per cent as it lacks equipment and has very few capable offfcers left.

All of the fresh troops coming to the front are poorly trained and insufficiently armed.

The lack of oficers becomes more apparent with every new battle, as whole Russian battalions and even regiments are led by non-commissioned officers or youthful lieutenants who have themselves been trained only a few months and are not able to direct even a company properly.

Noted Canadian Dead.

Montreal, May 12.—Hon. J. A. Ouimet, K. C. P. C., ex-minister of public works, former judge of the court of appeals, and a notable figure in the political, financial and judicial life of Montreal, died today.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, formerly German naval attache at Washington, has been decorated with the order of the Red Eagle, third class with swords, by the emperor.

The house has amended the rural credits bill to permit the treasury under certain conditions to deposit a maximum of $500,000 in each of 12 proposed land banks to meet interest payment on bonds.

Conditions in shoe and leather allied industries are regarded as serious now. A general conference of the trade has been called to consider the increasing scarcity of leather and the extreme advance in prices.

The Marquis of Crewe announced in the house of lords last week that Baron Wimborne, lord lieutenant of Ireland, had resigned.

The torpedoing of the White Star freighter Cymric 138 miles west of Ireland, shows that the German submarines are extending their operations farther and farther into the Atlantic.

Three Socialists were sentenced to terms of imprisonment under the defense of the realm act, in the high court at Edinburgh last week after pleading guilty to advising munition workers at Glasgow last March to quit work.

The British government has agreed to a plan whereby the civilian population of Poland may be fed by the American commission.

William B. Bankhead, son of Senator Bankhead of Alabama, has defeated former Congressman Richmond P. Hobson, for the congressional nomination in the Tenth district by 51 votes in the Democratic primary. Hobson says he will contest.

Information from a reliable source at the vatican says that the efforts of Pope Benedict were largely instrumental in inducing President Wilson to accept Germany's new pledge on submarine warfare.

Tickets to the Republican national convention at Chicago are in such a demand that there have been offers of $50 for one ticket.

Lieut. Robert Fay of the German army, found guilty of conspiring to blow up ships carrying munitions to the allies, has been sentenced to eight years in the federal prison at Atlanta. Two others were also given sentences of four and two years each.

Carrie Chapman Catt will receive $1,500,000 of Mrs. Frank Leslie's estate for the cause of woman suffrage.

The backbone of the Westinghouse strike, which held 30,000 men idle for two weeks, was broken last week. The men returned to work on the same basis as before, without an eight-hour day being granted.

ARMY OF 206,000 IS AGREED UPON

Conferees Decide Upon Peace Strength Force Which Will Be Adopted.

Washington, May 13.—A regular army of 206,000 men at peace strength, capable of expansion to 254,000 men in time of war, was agreed upon today by house and senate conferees on the army reorganization bill. The report will be submitted to both branches of congress for ratification next week.

What It Contemplates.

The agreement provides:

A standing army of 206,000 enlisted men, peace strength.

A federalized national guard of 435,000 men.

Elimination of the federal volunteer army plan.

A $20,000,000 nitrate plant.

A seven-year enlistment term in the regular army.

Military training camps organized on the Plattsburgh plan.

An investigation of the advisability of government manufacture of all war munitions.

In the agreement on the regular army the senate bill system of organization was retained as a substitute for the house system, which would have recruited a maximum army of 140,000 men.

The regular line of the army, the bill now provides, can never go below 160,000, and its maximum strength in times of peace would be 175,000 officers and men. In this calculation, however, there are excluded 5,723 Philippine scouts, 6,409 in the quartermasters' corps, 7,290 in the medical department, 3,387 in the signal corps and 8,750 unassigned recruits, a total of 31,650. These added to the regular line of 175,000 men give a total regular army peace strength of 206,659.

The Organization Plan.

The organization plan contemplates attaining the full peace strength within five years as proposed in the original preparedness plans.

A provision for vocational training for men in the regular army regulated by the secretary of war was left in the bill. Selection of sites is left to the president. The product of the plants when not needed in war time ma ybe sold for fertilizer.

Authority for the government to seize and operate private plants for manufacture of munitions of war in time of need is given. The president is authorized to appoint a board to investigate the mobilization of industries in time of war. The regular army enlistment is fixed at seven years, three with the colors and four in reserve, but if enlisted men master military training in one year and wish to retire to the reserve they may be permitted, on proving efficiency and upon recommendation of superior officers.

BOMB EXPLODES ON THE TENNYSON

Explosive, Smuggled Aboard by Germans, Nearly Sinks Ship.

New York May 10.—The story of the explosion that disabled the Lamport and Holt liner Tennyson on Feb. 8, last, was told Tuesday by her officers when she arrived from Buenos Aires.

Captain Buller lays the explosion to a bomb which he says was smuggled aboard by two Germans when his ship put into Bahia for freight. The explosion took place in afterhold No. 4, when the vessel was at sea 250 miles northeast of Maranhao, Brazil.

The bomb was so powerful that the mainmast was blown to splinters, the ship's stern nearly blown away and three members of the crew killed outright while another died later of injuries.

The engines escaped and the ship was able to limp into Maranhao in a sinking condition. Fire followed the explosion, and the crew fought the flames until port was reached. The greater part of the cargo of hides and foodstuffs was destroyed.

After temporary repairs at Maranhao the Tennyson spent more than a month in drydock at Bahia before she was able to resume her voyage to this port. The ship left Buenos Aires Jan. 31.

Brazil Wants Indemnity.

New York, May 10.—Brazil will demand indemnity from Germany for the sinking, by a submarine, of the Brazilian steamer Rio Branco, according to a Rio Janeiro despatch.

ABE MARTIN

Two months in jail 'll remove freckles.

It's gittin' so you can't tell by th' show bills whether a star is comin' t' town on th' hoof or on th' film.

DAVID DUNNE

Copyright, 1912: Rand, McNally & Company.

By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

David, full of dreams, let his fancy have full play, and he made a little story of his own about the meeting of the lovers. He pictured the judge riding down the dust-white road as the sunset shadows grew long. He knew the exact spot—the last bit of woodland—from where Martin, across level-lying fields, could obtain his first glimpse of the old farmhouse and porch. His moving-picture conceit next placed M'ri, dressed in white, with touches of blue, on the west porch. He had decided that in the Long Ago Days she had been wont to wear blue, which he imagined to be the judge's favorite color. Then he caused the unimpressionable judge to tie his horse to the hitching post at the side of the road and walk between the hedges of sweet peas that bordered the path. Their pink and white sweetness was the trumpet call sounding over the grave of the love of his youth. (David had read such a passage in a book at Miss Rhody's and thought it very fine and applicable.) His active fancy took Martin Thorne around the house to the west porch. The white figure arose, and in the purple-misted twilight he saw the touches of blue, and his heart lighted.

"Marie!"

The old name, the name he had given her in his love-making days, came to his lips. (David couldn't make M'ri fit in with the settings of his story, so he rechristened her.) She came forward with outstretched hand and a gentle manner, but at the look in his eyes as he uttered the old name, with the caressing accent on the first syllable, she understood. A deep sunrise color flooded her face and neck.

"Martin!" she whispered as she came to him.

David threw back his head and shut his eyes in ecstatic bliss. He was rudely roused from his romantic weaving by the sound of Barnabas' chuckle as they came to the east porch.

"You must have washed every one of Larimy's winders!"

"Yes," replied Janey, "and she mopped his floors, washed and clean-papered the shelves, and wanted to scrub the old gray horse.'

"Pennyroyal," exclaimed Barnabas gravely, "I wonder you ain't waterlogged!"

"Pennyroyal'd rather be clean than be President," averred David.

"Where's M'ri?' demanded Pennyroyal, ignoring these thrusts.

"On the west porch, entertaining company," remarked Barnabas.

"Who?'

Pennyroyal never used a superfluous word. Joe Forbes said she talked like telegrams.

Barnabas removed his pipe from his mouth, and paused to give his words greater dramatic force.

"Mart Thorne!"

The effect was satisfactory.

Pennyroyal stood as if petrified for a moment. Then she expressed her feelings.

"Hallelujah!"

Her tone made the exclamation as impressive as a benediction.

M'ri visited the bedside of each of her charges that night. Jud and Janey were in the land of dreams, but David was awake, expecting her coming. There was a new tenderness in her good-night kiss.

"Aunt M'ri," asked the boy, looking up with his deep, searching eyes and a suspicion of a smile about his lips, "did you and Judge Thorne talk over my education? He said that he was going to speak to you about it.'

Her eyes sparkled.

"David, the Judge is coming to dinner Sunday. We will talk it over with you then."

"Aunt M'ri," a little note of wistfulness chasing the bantering look from his eyes, "you aren't going to leave us now?"

"Not for a year David," she said, a soft flush coming to her face.

"He waited seven," thought David, "so one more won't make so much difference. Anyway, we need a year to get used to it."

After all, David was only a boy. His flights of romantic fancy vanished in remembrance of the blissful certainty that there would be ice cream for dinner on Sunday next and on many Sundays thereafter.

CHAPTER IX

The little trickle of uneven days was broken one morning by a message which was brought by the "hired man from Randall's."

"We've got visitors from the city tew our house, he announced. "They want you to send Janey over tew play with their littel gal."

Befitting the honor of the occasion, Janey was attired in her blue-sprigged muslin and allowed to wear the turquoises. David drove her to Maplewood, the pretentious home of the Randals, intending to call for her later. When they came to the entrance of the grounds at the end of a long avenue of maples a very tiny girl, immaculate in white, with hair of gold and eyes darkly blue, came out from among the trees. She regarded David with deep, grave eyes as he stepped from the wagon to open the gate.

"You've come to play with me," she stated in a tone of assurance.

"I've brought Janey to play with you," he rejoined, indicating his companinon. "If you'll get in the wagon, I'll drive you up to the house."

She held up her slender little arms to him, and David felt as if he were lifting a doll.

"My name is Carey Winthrop. What is yours?" she demanded of Janey as they all rode up the shaded, graveled road.

"Janey Brumble," replied the visitor, gaining ease from the ingenuousness of the little girl and from the

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

nuns talked, did I care. It was joy to me to be wild, to be forest born and bred, to be a Wyandot. Poof! what do I care for what the whites did! They were not my people; I despised them; they were so many fools. But, Monsieur, you have not been like the others; non, non, you were deeferent. You spoke to me kind, with sympathy; you—you made me feel I was not just an Indian squaw. You were a man like my father—big, strong, good, and —and you care for me a little; do you not, Monsieur?"

I pressed her hands in my own—how strong and brown they were—then, obeying some swift impulse, bent and kissed them. The red flannel into her cheeks.

"It was like that they do in France, Monsieur, in greeting to their fine ladies," she said shyly. "I have read it in my father's books. It was better than to speak, Monsieur. I care too. I care so much it make me afriad."

"Not of me surely?"

"I know not; it might be of you, it might be of me. Ah! Mother of God! it is the war whoop!"

"They're comin', Hayward!" sang out Brady, a sting in his voice. "For God's sake hurry!"

I was beside him with a single leap, yet, even as I sprang forward, I saw her drop to her knees, and caught the gleam of her lifted rifle as she thrust its barrel through the loop-hole.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Fight in the Cabin.

It was still, ominously so, without, after that one wild, piercing cry which yet vibrated in my ears. That it was some signal I comprehended at once, and my mind instantly cleared for action. Brady had his eyes at the opening between the logs.

"Where is Schultz?"

"The other side the door; lay your extra gun here; hell will break loose in a minute."

I pressed back the wooden shutter, kneeling to look out. For an instant, blinded by the bright light, I saw nothing, then, back in the edge of the timber, I could dimly distinguish the groups of savages, stripped for fighting, their naked bodies gleaming. I knew little then of Indian warfare, yet it occurred to me that the representatives of each tribe were gathered together, and I watched the war bonnets moving from group to group, as final orders were passed among them. Only once did I catch a glimpse of the red jacket, as its wearer stood at the foot of a huge tree, suddenly outlined by a ray of sun finding opening through the levaes above. As I caught view of him, he flung up one red arm, a rifle grasped in his hand, and, as if it was a signal, voice after voice whooped in savage yell, the noise blending into one fierce scream, horrible and menacing. Above even this mad volume of sound there was a shout of command, emphasized by the discharge of a dozen guns. Then out of the smoke, springing forth into the open, I saw the devils come. It was as if hell had broken open and belched them forth. Leaping into the air, shrieking, gesticulating, weapons uplifted, red skins glinting in the sun, black hair streaming on the wind, they sprang forward, racing straight across the open.

"Shawnees!" roared Brady. "Give it to 'em!" and he pulled trigger.

Describe what followed no man could. It was pandemonium, uproar, action, no two seconds the same. I fired twice, three times, leaping back to grasp a gun from the bench, and groping my way through smoke. My eyes smarted, perspiration streamed down my face, I heard the bark of rifles, voices calling within, wild echoing yells without. Over the barrel of my rifle I could distinguish the naked forms of savages leaping amid smoke wreaths stumbling, clutching at the air with empty hands. Then all at once they disappeared, vanished as if by magic. Smoke clung to the ground, yet amid its swirls, I could perceive no movement; the fierce yelling ceased. What this sudden cessation meant I could not guess, but my hand reached instinctively for powder and ball. Then another yell, louder, more deadly with ferocity, smote my ears; bullets chugged into the logs, someone near me gave utterance to a roar of pain, and blows crashed against the barred door. I thrust my rifle forward—a tomahawk struck the protruding barrel as I pulled trigger, and I was flung backward to the floor, blood streaming from my shoulder. I could hardly breathe through the thick smoke; I could see nothing, yet out of the babel of noise I was conscious of Brady's voice yelling an order:

"The door! barricade the door!"

I staggered to my feet and dragged the bench forward; someone gripped the table along with me, and together we hurled it on top, our bodies holding it there. I had dropped my rifle, but someone thrust another into my hand. Blood streamed down into my eyes from a cut on my forehead, blinding me so I saw nothing, yet my fingers touched a hand. Even then I felt the thrill of that contact.

"You, Rene! Go back! for God's sake, go back!" I sobbed breathlessly.

Just an instant she grasped me, clung to me, her head pressing aginst my sleeve.

"Yes, Monsieur!"

Then she was gone; I reached out for her, but she was no lnoger there. Tomahawks crashed into the wood of the door; there was a sound of splintering. Brady ripped out an oath, a wild yell of triumph echoed without. Through a nearby loop-hole some savage thrust his gun, and fired blindly, the sudden flash lighting the murk. In the instant red glow I caught a glimpse of the interior—of a body lying before the fire-place, of Schultz still on his knees, rifle in hand, of Brady gripping an axe, his head bare, a ghastly wound on the side of his face. Then the smoke hid all.

Something crashed against the door, shaking the whole cabin; again and again the blow fell, the tough wood bursting asunder, the stout bar bending, yet snapping back once more as the sockets held. Amid the din of shouts, the crash of wood, my eyes met Brady's.

"You're hurt?"

"Ay!" spitting out the blood before he could answer. "Jaw shot. Where's the French girl?"

I jerked my hand back in gesture.

"With her father's body, I reckon; she promised me to keep out of it."

"Good," his eyes smiling in spite of the intense pain of his wound. "This is to be our last fight, boy. Do you hear that? Another blow as hard, and those devils will be at us. Don't quit until you die."

"I know," and I reached out my hand to him. His eyes were cool, grimly smiling, and the clasp of his fingers like a vise.

"We are men," he said slowly. "Don't forget, lad. They will know about this sometime down on the Ohio—here the fiends come!"

The door crashed in, the great butt of a tree coming with it, and half blocking the passage. All that remained was instantly filled with savage figures. Into the mass of them I fired my last shot, the flame of discharge searing the hiedous faces. Then I was hurled to the right, shoulder to shoulder with Schultz, gripping my gun barrel with both hands, swinging it like a flail. I crushed the skull of a savage, drove the butt into the face of another; saw the flash of a tomahawk, held up for an instant the soldier's reeling body, only to throw it aside; smashed the red hand held out to grip him as he went down; drew back a step in search of more room, and, with one mighty sweep of my weapon cleared a circle before me. God! it was ghastly, inhuman, devilish! Those behind pushed and yelled; there was no escape. I saw painted faces, naked shoulders; wild eyes glared hatred into mine; tomahawk and knife flashed. The butt of my gun smashed, I gripped the iron, my teeth clinched, and blood on fire. I had no sense of fear left, no consciousness of peril. I wanted to strike, to kill, to bruise those hideous faces, to batter them into pulp. The rage of conflict seized me; there swept over me the ferocity of the insane.

I gave back, compelled by the mere force of numbers hurled against me, yet kept clear a space no savage left unhurt. I felt in my arms the strength of a dozen men, and not the grip of a red hand reached me. The fiends snarled and struggled, but the fierce swing of the iron bar crushed them back. It was twilight where I stood at bay, the narrow opening, almost blotted out by those struggling figures striving to enter, to me, was a mere blotch, an inferno of movement and sound. Through a dim, red lane, where blood dripped before my eyes, I had glimpses of uplifted arms, of distorted faces, of glittering weapons. Once there was a gun shot, the sudden flash flaming into my eyes; twice tomahawks, turning in the air, grazed my cheek; a knife, desperately hurled from out the ruck, struck the iron, slashing my arm as it fell. I felt no pain, no weakness; I was going to die, but it would not be alone. I rushed forward, treading on bodies, battering at shoulders and heads. I heard yells, shrieks, groans, cries of horror and agony. The frenzied war-whoop rang in my ears; an order roared out over the babel. I have no recollection of being touched, yet some force hurled me back. I stumbled over the bodies, yet somehow kept my feet. I was breathless, weak, reeling upon my legs, everything before my eyes shrouded in mist. Yet the instinct to fight remained; I knew nothing else.

Suddenly I became aware that Brady and I were together, that we were foot to foot, his deadly axe rising and falling as though he was a woodsman in the forest. Out of the mad din in my ears came the sound of his voice in broken, breathless sentences.

"Good boy! good boy! Ay! that was a blow. Stand to it, lad; they will tell of this fight on the border. Oh, you will, you painted devil—that finished you! Do you see Red-Coat back there, Hayward? Ay! I'd like one swipe at him, but the coward keeps safe. Strike lower, man! they're creeping in on us. That's the kind. Ah! I thought so; they're taking us from behind—quick, lad, back to the wall!"

I got there; God only knows how—how—but I was alone. I felt the force of the rush that struck him down; it had lifted me bodily and hurled me against the logs. Yet I kept my feet, kept my grip on the twisted iron, and struck blindly. The whole cabin seemed jammed with red demons; they piled on me, jerked the bar from my grasp. Once, twice, I sent clenched fists against painted faces; then it was over with. I never saw or felt the blow that floored me; I went down into darkness, and they trampled me under foot.

To Be Continued.

The "electric hobo" cooks his meals by electricity, stealing the current by tapping any convenient wire that he may encounter for the purpose.

MEAL-TIME CONSCIENCE

What Do the Children Drink?

There are times when mother or father feeds the youngsters something that they know children should not have. Perhaps it is some rich dessert but more often it is tea or coffee.

It is better to have some delicious, hot food-drink that you can take yourself and feed to your children, conscious that it will help and strengthen, but never hurt them.

A Yorkstate lady says: "I used coffee many years in spite of the conviction that it injured my nervous system and produced my nervous headaches. While visiting a friend I was served with Postum and I determined to get a package and try it myself. The result was all that could be desired—a delicious, finely flavored, richly colored beverage. Since I quit coffee, Postum has worked wonders for me.

"My husband, who had suffered from kidney trouble when drinking coffee, quit the coffee and took up Postum with me and since drinking Postum he has felt stronger and better, with no indication of kidney trouble.

"You may be sure I find it a great comfort to have a warm drink at meals that I can give my children, with a clear conscience that it will help and not hurt them as coffee or tea would."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

I have a cow, 7 years old, that sucks herself. I feed her corn, chops and clover hay, and have now turned her out on good pasture. I have tried several different plans to prevent this habit, but have met with no success. Will someone please give the cause and a remedy?—G., West Virginia.

I have a dog that has been sick for about three months. He hasn't walked any for the last nine weeks and I thought he had the distemper. There seems to be something the matter with his back. Some who have seen him are of the opinion that he may have kidney trouble. He is nervous and seems to have spasms inwardly. He ats heartily. Will some reader of the Farmstead tell me what to do for him? —B., West Virginia.

Lice on Chicks.

I read your poultry department with interest and wish to say a few words about the baby chicks. I saw in a recent issue of the paper where one is advised to use lard and sulphur for lice on chockens. I used that years ago and it blistered the chicks. I have known it to kill them. I now use lard, or some pure oil or grease, without the sulphur. I think the lard alone does the work.—G. M. P.

Bloat in Cattle.

Please give me a remedy in the Farmstead for bloat in cattle resulting from eating clover.—M., Kentucky.

Hoven, bloating or gaseous distention of the paunch is a disorder of cattle caused by dietetic irregularities and characterized by over-distention of the paunch with gases or fermentation. The most common cause is the turning of cattle into young green pastures, especially clover, in the spring, after they have become accustomed to solid, dry stable food. The pastures are more dangerous if they are covered with frost or heavy dew. Frozen foods, or foods that have been frozen, and decomposed foods are likely to produce the disorder. Another cause is ravenous eating of large quantities of unusual foods when animals break into feed rooms containing corn meal, potatoes, or into fields containing young growing corn or other grains.

The onset is often explosive in character, the animals dropping dead in the field. In these cases death is due to a combination of shock, asphyxia and congestion of the brain. In the less severe cases, the animal is restless and stops eating and ruminating. The abdomen is greatly distended, especially on the left side and the left hollow of the flank is obliterated by the distended rumen. The right side may be distended also, and when this occurs the animal may drop any moment and die suddenly.

Treatment must be prompt. In severe cases the first procedure is to remove the gas which is mechanically causing the symptoms. This is done by plunging a trocar into the left flank at a point equally distant from the haunch, last rib and transverse process of the lumbar vertebrae. The stilet is then withdrawn, leaving the hollow canula in place, through which the gas escapes. In less severe cases, or when the trocar is not at hand, dashing cold water over the abdomen or brisk massage of the left flank may be tried. Placing a rope or piece of wood through the mouth and securing it there by tying it around the head, will cause the animal to masticate, churn up the saliva and excite swallowing, which tends to open the esophagus and allow the gas to escape in this manner. Passing a probang into the stomach is also a successful and less dangerous manner of puncturing the flank in moderately severe cases. When the most distressing symptoms are relieved, drugs to prevent fermentation are indicated, as creosote, two or three teaspoonfuls in a pint of milk, or hyposulphite of soda in one-ounce doses in water.

THE GARDEN

Planting Bush Fruits.

The New Jersey station recommends that raspberry and blackberry plants be set about three feet apart in the row. Six feet is the minimum distance between rows, and Blackcap raspberries and blackberries will often do better if the rows are 7 feet apart. Such strong growing varieties of blackberries as the Ewing Wonder or Black Diamond are easier to cultivate and handle when set at a minimum of 4 feet apart in the row. Dewberries are usually set with the rows 6 feet apart. Currants and gooseberries are set 4 feet apart in the row, with 6 feet between rows.

Early planting of bush fruits is very important. If the buds and shoots are broken off after starting, the second lot does not develop immediately and the plants therefore do not get a good start. The Blackcap raspberry requires more care in planting than the red raspberry or blackberry, because its roots are developed in a cluster, similar to those of the strawberry. All plants bearing rot gall, a most destructive disease, are thrown out.

Lettuce Growing.

Lettuce is pre-eminently the crop of all seasons. It can go into the ground with the earliest radish in spring, or with sowings every two weeks during the summer. Using the cold frame in winter, it is in its prime during every month of the year. A crop of lettuce may be raised between the rows of cabbage or cauliflower.

Plants come on more quickly in a rich, light soil, although clover ground retards the tendency to run to seed. We prefer to sow in thin rows, rather than mixing the seed with sand. Avoid covering deep. Thin the rows first to 6 inches, and later to 12. Small plants may be transplanted early in the season by watering well a few hours before, and supplying shade. For late sowings, mark the ground in squares a foot apart and put several seeds at each intersection of lines. When the plants are nicely started, weed out all but the strongest in each clump, and thus avoid the difficulty of transplanting in hot weather.

No vegetable responds more liberally to cultivation, yet the quality depends quite as much upon the variety chosen for the different seasons. For early spring we find Early Curled Simpson and Black seeded Simpson, both loose leaved varieties, are highly satisfactory. Later, California Cream Butter, with large white heads is one of the best. Salamander resists drouth well. For midsummer, the crisp heads or cabbage varieties are not excelled, and among these none are better than New York and Hanson. While lacking the "butter flavor," they are tender, crisp, and have large, solid heads.

Potato Hints.

Potatoes that have been "sprouted" will send up more shoots than those that have not. In this way we sometimes get more plants per hill than we like, resulting in most cases in numerous small tubers. This may be partially overcome by thinning, pulling out some of the weakest plants in the hill, but the ground must be very moist for successful thinning, and the work must be carefully done, and that before the plants get too large.

Bordeaux mixture to which some arsenate of lead is added, makes the best all around spray material for potatoes.

Larger potatoes are sometimes had by planting one eye only per hill, and the hills farther apart, yet the patch that stands the drouth best is the one that has the ground completely shaded with vines.

Patches that have fresh manure or corncobs plowed under may be expected to develop more or less scab.

After potatoes are dug they should be stored in a cool dry place. Some are successful in storing their potatoes in the cellar as soon as harvested. At any rate, they should not be stored where any light will shine directly on them.

Plant of both early and late varieties, then you are less apt to be without potatoes. One or both usually hits.

LIVE STOCK

Pneumonia in Hogs.

Pneumonia is not uncommon in hogs, fat animals being especially predisposed to the disease. Frequently when hogs occupy warm, comfortable quarters and are then exposed to the cold, a sudden chill will cause inflammation of the bronchial tubes and lungs, bringing on pneumonia. Overexercise of fat hogs is also a cause.

If the disease is very acute and the animals are fat, the chances of recovery are very slight. In any case good nursing is necessary. It may become chronic, causing the animals to be unthrifty. This is one of the hog ailments in which prevention is better than cure. The conditions which are disposed to bring on the trouble should be avoided. The hogs should be given comfortable, well ventilated quarters and kept as quiet as possible. One to two ounces of castor oil should be given daily if necessary in a light, sloppy diet. If the weather is cold the hogs should be protected and kept from chilling.

If the attack is serious the sides of the chest should be rubbed with a liniment made of 10 parts oil of turpentine and 1 part croton oil. If the heart is weak, from 5 to 10 drops of tincture of digitalis should be given every few hours.

Training Colts.

To teach a colt to lead, never try to have it go straight on the start. Step to one side, gently but firmly pulling the colt's head where you stand. This will cause him to move, in order to keep from falling, and bring him close to you. Rub and pet him on the nose a few moments, to quiet him, and repeat the operation, stepping to the opposite side of the animal the second time.

After this has been repeated several times, one may try having the little fellow step forward, and it usually will take a step or two. Continue work on these lines, and it will be a very short time till the colt will lead anywhere. Never tie the colt up till after it has earned to lead well, as it is apt to form the habit of pulling back. Nor is it advisable to tie the colt to the mother side in teaching it to lead.

As soon as it is broken to lead and be handled, a colt should be taught to be curried and brushed. We are just as thorough in this as with an older horse. The little fellow is curried and brushed from head to heel—clean down to the hoofs. Its feet are picked up and handled. All these things will be necessary when the colt arrives at horsehood, and by training it to become accustomed to them while young and easily handled, we not only avoid the trouble and extra labor of teaching an older horse, but the work is much less dangerous while the colt is small.

Soon you are slipping a few straps around the colt's body, or perhaps an old collar on its neck—anything to get him used to straps. So gradually and effectively is the colt introduced to these new conditions, that, when it comes time to put him in harness or saddle, he accepts the new order of things as a matter of fact, and never gives the least trouble. He will, of course, be somewhat clumsy and awkward for the first few times he is worked and ridden, but there will be absolutely no "breaking" to be done.

Shoulder Galls.

The teeth and the shoulders of the work horses have to be watched. If the teeth aren't in good shape the food won't be chewed properly. This will result in indigestion ,and the animal will soon be in poor condition. Filing away the sharp corners of the teeth will many times correct the trouble.

Ill-fitting and sweat-covered collars will cause shoulder galls. A collar should fit snug against the shoulder, with room enough at the bottom to insert the open hand. Many persons use two sets of collars when the spring work first opens. One set is larger than the other, and is used before the horses have been worked down any; the other after the surplus fat has been worked off and the horses' necks are in working condition. This lessens shoulder trouble.

To treat shoulder galls use a salve made of zinc oxide. It should be applied at night or when the horses are not being worked.

THE DAIRY

Pasteurizing Milk.

Milk can be pasteurized at home in bottles or in mason jars, says Farm and Home. The bottle or mason jar is set on an inverted perforated pie pan, placed in the bottom of a kettle or pail. This holds the milk container away from direct contact with the bottom of the kettle and avoids danger of breakage. A dairy thermometer is essential to success.

The vessel is filled with water up to the neck of the bottle or nearly to the top of the jar or other milk receptacle and the water heated to 150 degrees. The heat is then discontinued. Cover the kettle with a cloth to retain the heat as much as possible and let it stand for half an hour.

At ordinary kitchen temperatures the water will not lose more than five degrees heat in half an hour. At the end of this time cool the milk rapidly, seal the receptacles if the product is to be kept very long and you may feel reasonably sure of a safe food.

Bacteria in Udder.

A discovery of especialy interest to dairymen has recently been made by an Italian scientist named Costantino. In experimenting with the several bacilli common to milk, he found a new germ which has to do with the forming of rennet and the coagulation of milk and it thrives especially well in the milk if left in a cow's udder at milking time. When the cow is not milked dry, these acid forming bacteria develop rapidly and set up inflammation likely to cause serious complications.

It is not an unusal thing for a poorly milked cow to develop a case of caked udder or mammitis, but the exact cause of the trouble has not until the present time been fully understood. The change in the milk due to these organisms is entirely different from the change which occurs in ordinary fermentation and the presence of the harmful bacteria cannot be determined by ordinary methods employed. A special set of fermentation tests for this purpose have been devised, and these are of especial value to the cheesemaker. The presence of the germs indicate faulty milking and an unwholesome condition of the udder. The discovery of the bacillus serves to emphasize the importance of clean and thorough milking.

The Kicking Cow.

Tie the cow about the neck with a rope in a bowline knot. Tie the other end of the rope to the manger or post, leaving about 18 to 20 inches of rope from the cow to the post. Next place the pail on the ground near the cow, but at a distance great enough to keep her from kicking it. Put your head against the cow just about the flank (there being no stool in this system.) If she starts to kick the contraction of the muscles under your head warns you and you must start to push against her with all your might. If you start soon enough she will not kick as the shove you give her with your head causes her to think she will lose her balance and she keeps her feet on the ground to prevent falling.

In the event of her succeeding in getting one foot raised, be sure to keep a good hold on her teats and don't stop pushing against her. In a few lessons the cow learns that it is not safe to raise her feet and you can just place your head as stated and lean against her. Of course, this is very tiresome at first, but it is much better than being kicked and after you get the "knack" of the thing you will put the milk stool in the junk heap.

THE ORCHARD

Brown Rot in Peaches.

Brown rot of peaches is a well known infection. It is the source of one of the greatest losses to the growers of stone fruits. Damp weather during the fruiting season is favorable for its development. It usually affects the peach when about half grown, causing a small brown spot which soon spreads over the entire surface. The peach becomes watery, but after a time shrinks and forms the mummies, which usually can be seen clinging to the trees in great numbers.

The mummies cling to the tree throughout the winter and in the warm damp days of spring germinate and give out millions of spores to infect the new crop. These spores enter the blossoms and destroy them. The frost is often credited with doing much damage that is in reality due to the damaging effect of brown rot.

In some instances like the preceding season, it may destroy almost the entire crop. Often it does its greatest damage at the time of harvesting the crop. Growers have started shipments of peaches apparently in good condition to find that they had been destroyed by brown rot during transit. Last summer, a writer says, we found it necessary to gather a few peaches from our orchard on Saturday. These were set aside to be canned on the following Monday when enough sound fruit was found to fill a half gallon jar.

Every effort should be made to control this disease. Thinning until no two fruits touch is helpful; besides the increase in the size and quality of the fruit will pay for the trouble. Dormant spraying in the spring with lime-sulphur (1 to 8) or bordeaux (6-6-50) is rather effective as well as summer spraying with self-boiled lime-sulphur.

The most important mode of protection to have in mind at the present time is the removal of the mummies. If they are not destroyed the "showers that bring the gilly flowers," will help them create countless spores to be carried upon the breeze. If the peach tree has been properly pruned it will not be a difficult task to remove the sources of infection. In order to prevent damage in climbing and facilitate the gathering of the mummies a step ladder and a light pole with a wire hook on the end can be used to an advantage. Care should be taken to pick all the mummies from the ground. The best means of disposing of them it to burn them.

Give the boys a job before the damage begins. Don't be afraid that your neighbor will see what you are doing. Perhaps he may take the cue and your chance of enjoying a good crop of luscious peaches this season will be greatly increased.

Dwarf Trees.

Apple trees propagated on dwarf stocks come into bearing somewhat earlier than on standard stocks. This is the experience of a 10 years' study by the New York station. The French paradise stock is somewhat subject to winter killing. In fact, the injury and loss from this cause was so heavy that conclusions from the experiments cannot be drawn at this time.

There is considerable confusion in the trade between the doucin and the French paradise stocks. The paradise stocks grown by English nurserymen are similar to the doucin stocks grown across the channel.

The growth of the dwarf tree is largely individual. Many varieties throw out roots from the cions, if the union between the stock and the cion is set below the surface of the ground. This makes it necessary to remove the cion roots, otherwise one will get standard or semi-dwarf tree. Then the suckering habit of the dwarf stocks must be contended with.

A further disadvantage is the relative shallow rooting system of the dwarf stock so that the trees are likely to be blown over in exposed situations or where high winds prevail. Although these dwarf trees came into commercial bearing somewhat earlier than standards the tests have not yet shown that they are more profitable. The station authorities believe that the dwarf trees are likely to be more valuable to amateur than to commercial growers.

POULTRY

Egg Formation.

The yolk of the egg is completely formed when liberated by the ovaries. Occasionally two yolks may be liberated and start down the egg passage at about the same time. The white portion and shell are added in the egg-tube, and both the white portion and shell may be formed around two yolks, resulting in a double-yolked egg.

Occasionally a completely formed egg is delayed in passage, and another white is formed around it, resulting in an enormous egg. For the same reason a hen may lay two perfectly-formed eggs in one day. The first egg has been delayed in passage until the second egg is formed or almost formed.

Occasionally an egg that one knows to be perfectly fresh will contain a drop of blood. The cause of this is that the blood adhered to the yolk when it was liberated from the cluster and was covered by the white portion and shell. Such eggs are wholesome and do not present the appearance of eggs containing blood spots that result from the starting and checking of incubation.

Some poultrymen are unable to account for the very small eggs, often no larger than quail eggs, that are occasionally found in the nests. The explanation is simple: Before beginning to lay the hen accumulates a store of egg-making material in her body. As she continues to lay this store gradually becomes exhausted and the small egg, which is always the last egg she lays of a clutch, is small, because an insufficient quantity of egg-making material was available to form an egg of normal size.

A soft-shelled egg results from an over-fat condition, or from a lack of lime in the food. If caused from a lack of mineral matter, the supplying of oyster shell and the feeding of foods rich in mineral matter, such as bran, clover, etc., will correct the trouble.

Eggs that are abnormal in size or shape usually show that the hen is not in good condition. The trouble usually results from an over-fat condition caused by too heavy feeding of such concentrates as corn, wheat and oats.

Clean Water.

When you go out to supply your fowls with fresh drinking water, is the vessel full of dirt or litter? This unsanitary condition used to bother us a lot, even though we used poultry drinking fountains.

A good remedy follows: Procure an old cheese box and split off the bottom half of it around the sides, then put the fowls' drinking vessel on top of this. It will not take long for you to note a difference in regard to cleanliness.

For small chicks another plan has proved excellent. Fill a basin level full of pebbles slightly smaller than hen's eggs; then sink the basin in the ground, leaving the rim an inch above the surface, and fill with water. The chicks run all over this, yet they cannot push one another into the water and drown, and scarcely being able to get their feathers wet. They drink between the pebbles. The pans are easily cleaned, and the pebbles help keep the water cool for several hours in the summer and warm in the winter.

Bumble Foot.

When the fowl's foot becomes swollen and a growth like a corn, only larger, appears on its sole, you may know it is "bumble foot." This disease usually comes from having the perches too high or too hard a floor.

There is no necessity for having the perches more than two or three feet high, and a litter of straw or other loose material should always be kept under and around the perches for the fowls to alight on when jumping off the roost. This is especially necessary if the house has a cement or board floor, or even an earth floor that has become packed hard.

Bumble foot is usually very painful, but a fowl cannot see how to avoid or stop it unless the attendant provides a very evident way like that mentioned. To the hen's mind there is only one way to get from a high roost to the floor, and that is to jump down, whether she alights easy or with a thump.

If bumble foot is just starting it may be overcome by simply removing the cause. If it is more advanced the growth in the sole of the foot should be cut open and all pus and matter removed. Wash out the inside of the incision thoroughly with a good disinfectant or antiseptic,apply vaseline and then keep the wound bandaged. Do this daily until cure has been effected, which should be in a week or two. If the foot is swollen and the fowl goes lame, it is well to bathe the limb with a good liniment.

Soft Shells.

Soft-shelled eggs are primarily due to the improper working of the egg-laying organs. This often comes about because the hen is not supplied with sufficient lime and mineral matter in her ration. Sometimes, too, a large supply of animal food will unduly excite the organs, preventing them from their proper function. Overfeeding is another cause. When the cause is located, the remedy suggests itself. For overfeeding or overstimulation, supply 20 to 50 grains epsom salts as a dose for the adult fowl and regulate the feeding methods. The medicine may be applied in the drinking water or in the food. Exercise will take away the attention of the hens from the soft-shelled eggs.

Making Nests.

Next time you find a nest of eggs which a hen has stolen away take a lesson in the proper architecture of such a structure. It may save a few broken eggs or a poor hatch the next time you proceed to set a hen in your own clumsy, human fashion.

The keynote of the stolen nest is its flattened, shallow design. This is the way Nature has demanded it should be constructed to give the best result. How different from the deep, hollowed-out contraption into which so many people pile the eggs they expect Biddy to transform into downy chicks.

A nest to prove satisfactory should be shallow enough to permit a hen to turn her eggs properly. It should be flat enough to permit the newly hatched chicks to lie where they are when released from the shell instead of sliding down into the bottom and having the eggs roll on top of them.

Points on Poultry.

There are a great many people who raise small flocks of poultry for their own use or for the local market, but not enough to equip an ideal poultry farm. For these poultry producers the following suggestions may prove helpful.

Your selection of eggs for hatching is very important. Eggs for this purpose should be large, clean, uniform in size, smooth shelled, and the shell should be strong. Reject all dirty, rough-shelled, and small eggs because they may be infertile or the chicks hatched from them may be weak. Fresh eggs—eggs not over a week old—will produce the largest and strongest hatches.

If the eggs are to be placed under a hen, transfer her at night and keep the brooding house dark for 24 hours. Handle the broody hen carefully. Do not excite her or she may refuse to sit. Keep her nest clean and free from lice and be sure that fresh water is always at hand.

The most critical time in the life of chicks is their first week. Care must be taken to keep them dry and warm. Chills are largely responsible for the losess during this time. The hen is often called upon to mother incubator chicks. When this is desired, place three or four strong chicks under her in the evening, and the following morning she may be expected to take care of as many as are given to her.

Filth should never be allowed to accumulate, because it makes ideal quarters for lice and mites. All drinking pans and feeding pans should be thoroughly cleaned each day, and the soil in the poultry yard should be purified by drainage and tillage. To make rapid and profitable gains the poultry should at all times be kept comfortable and cheerful.

FARM BRIEFS

In Ohio every other farm has a manure spreader, one in three has a cream separator and one in four a gasoline engine.

While sweet clover can be grown as a substitute for red clover and generally furnishes more feed per acre, the most valuable use of the legume is for green manuring.

The following ratio of male to females may be expected to produce fertile eggs under average conditions: Small breeds, such as Leghorn, one male to 10 or 15 females; medium size breed, such as Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red, one male to 8 or 10 females, and heavy breeds, like Brahma, one male to six or eight females. The activity of the individual male is, of course, a governing factor.

A milking machine user says that some failures with the machines are due to leaving the strippings in the udder. He believes in saving the last milk, which is the richest, and hand stripping enables him to know the exact condition of the cow's udder every day.

One user of a milking machine says that one of the best things about it is that it does not swear at the cows.

By feeding sour milk to chicks the dangers of white diarrhea and other chick diseases can be greatly reduced. The feeding of sour milk has a beneficial influence for the growth of chicks and in lessening mortality from all causes. The milk should be fed in porcelain lined pans and should be kept before the chicks at all times.

Pergolas or summer houses may be made not only beautiful but useful by growing the wild grape over them.

Oats are one of the best grains for poultry, but the long points often make trouble. Clipping off these points, as is done in many cases, removes this objection and makes them an ideal grain for both winter and summer feeding.

To get rid of the yellow bugs which bother watermelon vines, sprinkle slaked lime scented well with turpentine over and around the vines.

Too much green stuff, such as weeds and lettuce, does not agree with many Belgian hares, especially with the young. Green food of any kind must be fed sparingly to the young, and especially if the doe has not been fed any greens while pregnant. In hot weather hares should have a cool, shady place, with plenty of ventilation, with no drafts.

Attach the two weed blades to the wheel hoe, keep them sharp and run them close to the rows of young plants, which gets nearly all the weeds. Do this as soon as you can see the rows, and every 10 days thereafter, and it becomes a simple matter to keep ahead of the weeds.

A fair substitute for a pipe wrench is to break off a short piece of an old file, and use it on the jaw of a flat wrench. The file will grip the pipe, preventing the wrench from slipping. Of course, this is not equal to a good pipe wrench, but may serve to tighten or loosen a pipe or bolt when nothing else at hand will do it.

Watch out for milk fever in the fat cow.

It is very difficult to thicken an unsatisfactory stand of alfalfa and usually it is better not to try. If you are anxious to make the experiment, harrow the field with an alfalfa harrow after taking off the second cutting, and sow some seed. The young plants will get less clipping than if the seed is sown in early spring.

A group of high bush cranberries in the back yard not only adds color to the yard in autumn, but also furnishes a good jelly material close at hand.

A good hog wallow is a mighty good investment for any farmer. Build it of concrete and connect it with the well or tank. During the summer put in weekly a good disinfectant, and you will keep the hogs healthy, happy and free of lice.

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upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks,

and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.

Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common.

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Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists; for trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 17, Baltimore, Md.

In the Samoan islands is a breed of cattle the bulls of which seldom weigh more than 200 pounds and the cows 100 pounds.

TEUTONS CANNOT FIGHT YEAR OUT

Danish Paper Asserts Even Soldiers' Rations Have Been Cut.

London, May 11.—The Danish newspaper Ribestifts Tidende claims to have discovered by a month's investigation that the belief prevails in Germany that it is impossible to continue the war to the end of 1916.

Many in Germany believe that it cannot be maintained during the summer, the paper asserts, and continues:

"The rations of the German soldiers were cut six weeks ago. Meat is becoming rare, bread is limited to 12 ounces daily, and food parcels from the soldiers' homes are now forbidden lest the citizens themselves suffer.

"Desertions are numerous, and they include officers. Socialism is spreading amazingly among the troops. Slackness of discipline is evident, resulting from the extremely harsh treatment. The shortage of horses necessitated the reducing of gun teams.

"Ammunition and arms, however, continue to be produced in incredible quantities."

While numerous German papers, copies of which have just reached here, are harping upon the food troubles, the Koelische Zeitung of May 7 asserts that "Germany is able to continue the war indefinitely notwithstanding the inconveniences."

Incidentally, the paper announces the discovery of a process of making a certain quality of steel for munitions for which wolfram, imported at great cost, has been necessary. The paper says:

"No means at the disposal of our enemies can prevent the unexampled elasticity of German organization from being applied to every demand the war imposes.

"A new proof of this is presented in the fact that two Rhenish-Westphalian firms have succeeded in producing steel of the highest efficiency for the socalled 'rapid process work' without wolfram. What this means for the munitions industry will be recognized abroad.

"There is no conceivable profigacy of shells which German industry is not capable of meeting with a still greater output. America can neither with her money nor with her supplies tear open the doors of a German fortess.

"Our human, mechanical, economic and financial resources for attack can stand even a greater drain, because as 21 months have proved, they are constantly produced afresh. We have newly organized our capacity for confronting the emergencies and are adapting ourselves to the circumstances. All this will last until our foes have adapted their attitude to the fact that their game is lost and will remain lost.",

HIT G. O. P. VIEW OF T. R. LETTER

Progressive Headquarters Issues Note to Correct False Impression.

Chicago, May 13.—Progressive national headquarters sent out a statement last night, taking exception to the interpretation placed upon the letter of Col. Roosevelt to the Roosevelt Nonpartisan league, which infers that the colonel is a fighting candidate for the Republican nomination.

"He will accept the nomination if it is given him, but he is not going to make a personal fight for it through the league any more than he did in the field of the primaries," is the gist of the Progressive view.

Moose View of Letter.

The statement, in part, follows:

"Republicans, the Progressives say, seem to find in the colonel's letter an announcement of actual active candidacy for the Republican nomination for president. It is the opinion of the Progressives that nothing which the colonel says in his letter can be so construed.

"According to the Progressive viewpoint, Col. Roosevelt's attitude towards the nonpartisan league activities is exactly the same as his attitude towards the initial efforts of Republicans in many states to put him into the field as a candidate for the nomination and to attempt to secure delegates directly pledged to his cause.

Approves League's Principles.

"In the Emerson letter Col. Roosevelt, as the Progressives look at it, approved of the basic principles of the nonpartisan league, the national things for which it is striving, and it was this, they say, which caused the Republicans to misinterpret the meaning of his letter.

TWO STATES TERRIFIED BY EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

Idaho and Oregon Feared Second 'Frisco Disaster.

Boise, Idaho, May 13.—Southern Idaho and eastern Oregon were recovering today from the shock of a series of small earthquakes which visited the district late last night, bringing terror and fears of a second San Francisco disaster. So far as could be learned today, however, no serious damage was done.

Plaster in buildings was shaken off, chimneys shattered and from irrigated sections came reports of damage to canals. None of the damage, however, is beyond repair.

HOME FOLKS.

What Our Neighbors Say.

Mansfield, Ohio.—"I am glad to endorse and recommend Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery. I used it for a 'toning-up' medicine and it was satisfactory. It increased my appetite and straighten me up every way. It is a good builder and tonic."—MR. W. T. COOKSTON, 151 South Foster Street, Mansfield, Ohio.

A new man or "a new woman" can be made out of one that's "used-up," bilious and dyspeptic. It's done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses, repairs, and strengthens the system, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength.

It arouses the little muscular fibres into activity and causes the gastric juices to thoroughly mix with the food you eat, simply because it supplies the stomach with pure, rich blood. It's weak, impure blood that causes stomach weakness. Get good blood through the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you will have no more indigestion.

It is the world's proven blood purifier. It's not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper. Start to take it to-day and before another day has passed, the impurities of the blood will begin to leave.

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NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

MONDAY, May 8.—Senate—Considered nomination of George Rublee to federal trade commission in executive session.

House—Considered report of disagreement among army bill conferees over federal volunteer army and government nitrate plant. Sent army bill back to conference with house conferees instructed not to agree to senate provisions for standing army of 250,000 and volunteer reserve force, but to favor government nitrate plant to cost $20,000,000.

TUESDAY, May 9.—Senate—Army bill again sent to conference. Miscellaneous calendar bills considered.

House—Resumed discussion of the rural credit bill.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.—Senate—Senator Kenyon of Iowa resumed attack on rivers and harbors appropriation bill. Federal trade commission submitted report on distribution of Mexican sisal hemp among American twine manufacturers. Consideration of Humpherys flood bill was resumed. Naval committee continued framing of general supply bill.

THURSDAY, May 11.—Senate—Senator Kenyon entered upon third day of his attack on river and harbor bill.

House—Resumed discussion of rural credits bill.

FRIDAY, May 12.—Senate—Senator Sherman resumed his attack on the river and harbor bill. Brandeis investigation reopened. Passed Lodge bill to withdraw alcohol from bond for denaturization free of tax.

House—Resumed debate on rural credits bill. Considered miscellaneous pension bills.

SATURDAY, May 13.—Senate—Conference committee agreed on army reorganization bill to establish a regular army with 206,000 peace strength, and a national guard of 425,000 men. Filibuster against rivers and harbors appropriation bill by Senators Sherman and Kenyon continued.

House—Debate on rural credits bill continued.

BIG DITCH CUTS RATES BY RAIL

Panama Canal Saves Shippers Large Amounts, I. C. C. Report Shows.

Washington, May 12.—Results of an investigation of connections between rail and water carriers and of the effect upon transcontinental freight rates of Panama canal competition were submitted to the senate yesterday by the interstate commerce commission in an exhaustive report. The information was called for in a resolution adopted by the senate May 16, 1914. The figures given were as of June 30 of that year.

Reports of 337 carriers, 170 railroads and 167 water carriers, were embodied in the report. They showed that 121 railroads were interested in 86 carriers by water through intercorporate relationship and interlocking directorates or officers. Of the total 69 were interested in water carriers through interlocking directorates of officers only, and 52 through intercorporate relationship. Of the 86 water carriers, 40 in which railroads were interested only through interlocking stocks, directorates, of officers, owned and operated 426 vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,883,966.

Many Vessels in Coast Trade.

One thousand and ninety-eight vessels of a gross tonnage of 2,941,941, of which 770 were steam vessels and 328, with a gross tonnage of 226,000 were sailing vessels and barges, were engaged in coatwise and foreign trade in which railroad companies were interested directly or indirectly.

Twenty-seven railroad systems or their subsidiaries, according to the report, owned or operated steamship lines or vessels. The total number of vessels operated by the 27 carriers was 648 of a gross tonnage of 1,030,214, of which 498 vessels with a gross tonnage of 596,225 operated on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 71 with a gross tonnage of 234,499 on the Pacific coast and 69 of a gross tonnage of 199,490 on the Great Lakes.

The report said that in most cases the water rates through the canal were from 50 to 67 per cent lower than the rail rate from coast to coast. Virtually the only exception was in the case of leather, upon which the rate was $1.25 per hundred pounds both by rail and by water.

The greatest difference was on gin and whiskey, upon which the rate was 65 cents by water and $3.20 by rail. Water rates on iron and steel were given as 25 to 35 cents as compared with 65 to 80 cents by rail. On agricultural products the water rates were almost uniformly 67 per cent less than the all-rail rate.

NO PROTEST TO ENGLAND ON BAR

Wilson Delays Action Till Berlin Proves Reform in Its Sea War.

Washington, May 13.—The United States will make no protest or further representations to Great Britain over the blockade—"for the present."

It will not do so because the administration regards its hands as tied by the attempt of the German foreign office, in its last note, to make the British blockade the price of the acceptance by Germany of the demands of the United States in the submarine controversy.

The United States, instead of resuming negotiations with Great Britain, for the time being will wait to see if Germany lives up to the terms of its pledge given this country to make the submarine commanders observe the rules of international law, regardless of what action this government takes in relation to the British blockade.

This new development of the international situation was made known by the state department late yesterday in no uncertain terms.

It was also emphasized that Germany, in defeating the very object it sought to accomplish in the reply to the United States, had only herself to blame for attempting to mix the British and German cases in spite of the previous declarations of this government that it regarded the relations of the United States and Germany and the United States and Great Britain as separate and distinct and in no way conditional on each other.

The further intention of the government to make the last note no "idle pledge" was emphasized when Ambassador Gerard was instructed to inquire what form of punishment had been given the submarine commander who attacked the Sussex.

MOOSE SUGGEST HUGHES MAY DO

Hint They May Back Him if G. O. P. Rejects T. R. at Chicago.

New York, May 12.—If the Republicans refuse to nominate Colonel Roosevelt at Chicago but do nominate Justice Hughes the Progressives will accept him, provided the justice, before the Progressives reach the nomination stage in their convention, declares himself as holding principles to which the third party subscribes.

The foregoing can be set down as a certainty after the meeting of the Progressive national executive committee and other leaders in the Forty-second street building and a Manhattan luncheon at which Colonel Roosevelt sat at the head of the table.

May Be Third Ticket.

From a statement agreed upon by the executive committee all mention of candidates was purposely excluded. The statement is largely a repetition or paraphrase of the document wherein the Progressive national committee in Chicago, January 11, first announced that the Bull Moose were willing to join the Republicans in declaring an honorable peace.

With more emphasis than on the former occasion the scarcely veiled threat is reiterated that unless the Republicans set forth a candidate to whom the Progressives may cleave, there will be a third ticket and the history of 1912 will be duplicated.

Want Peace But—

"We are for peace, but not for peace at any price," is the climax of the ultimatum.

More important than this statement in showing how the Progressives have been influenced in their strategy by the recent course of politics, were a few remarks dropped by George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee, when the committee had ended its conference. He was first asked if candidates had been discussed in the meeting and around the luncheon table.

"Yes," he said, "the relative strength of various candidates was discussed."

"Are you prepared to say," he was asked, "what man the Progressives might support if the Republicans failed to nominate Colonel Roosevelt?"

Mr. Perkins shook his head, saying, "I can't mention candidates. That would complicate matters. This statement of ours describes the sort of man the Progressives would support."

Reflecting a moment, he added, "Now the committee has unanimously agreed on the precise and carefully worded statement that has been given out, and it expresses all the committe has to say. But speaking as one man, I'll say this:

Colonel First Choice.

"Everybody knows that Colonel Roosevelt is the first choice of the Progressive party. If that choice is not acceptable to the Republicans in their Chicago convention, suppose we say to them, 'Well, then, suppose you name as your first choice some one regarding whom you are fairly unanimous.' That man might or might not be to our liking. If he were not, and we informed the Republicans that we could not accept him, then the Republicans would be in a position to ask the Progressives to name our second choice. When we had done that, there might be an agreement."

British Lose 91,162.

London, May 10.—The total of British casualties in April, as announced officially today, was 91,162.

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DAVID DUNNE

by B. K. MARIATES

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Continued from First Page

knowledge that she was older than her hostess.

"And he's your brother?" indicating David.

"He's my adopted brother!" cried Janey; "he's David Dunne."

"I wish I had a 'dopted brother," sighed the little girl, eying David wistfully.

David drove up to the side entrance of the large, white-columned, porticoed house, on the spacious veranda on which sat a fair-haired young woman with luminous eyes and smiling mouth. The smile deepened as she saw the curiously disfigured horse ambling up to the stone step.

"Whoa, Old Hundred!" commanded David, whereupon the smile became a rippling laugh. David got out, lifted the little girl to the ground very carefully, and gave a helping hand to the nimble, independent Janey.

"Mother," cried Carey delightedly, "this is Janey and her 'dopted brother David."

David touched his cap gravely in acknowledgment of the introduction. He had never heard his name pronounced as this little girl spoke it, with the soft "a." It sounded very sweet to him.

"I'll drive back for you before sundown, Janey," said David, preparing to climb into the wagon.

"No," objected Carey, regarding him with apprehension, "I want you to stay and play with me. Tell him to stay, mother."

There was a regal carriage to the little head and an imperious note—the note of an only child—in her voice.

"Maybe David has other things to do than to play with little girls," said her mother, "but, David, if you can stay, I wish you would."

"I should like to stay,' replied David earnestly, "but they expect me back, and Old Hundred is needed in the field."

"Luke can drive your horse back, and we will see that you and Janey ride home."

So Carey, with a hand to each of her new playmates, led them across the driveway to the rolling stretch of shaded lawn. The lady watched David as he submitted to be driven as a horse by the little girls and then constituted himself driver to his little team of ponies as he called them. Later, when they raced to the meadow, she saw him hold Janey back that Carey might win. Presently the lady was joined by her husband.

"Where is Carey," he asked.

"She is having great sport with a pretty little girl and a guardian angel of a boy. Here they come!"

They were trooping across the lawn, the little girls adorned with blossom wreaths which David had woven for them.

"May we go down to the woods—the big woods?" asked Carey.

"It's too far for you to walk, dear," remonstrated the mother.

"David says he'll draw me in my little cart."

"Who is it that was afraid to go into the big woods, and thought it was a forest filled with wild beasts and scary things?" demanded Mr. Winthrop.

The earnest eyes fixed on his were not at all abashed.

"With him, with David," she said simply, "I would have no afraidments."

"Afraidments?" he repeated perplexedly. "I am not sure I understand."

"Don't tease, Arthur; it's a very good word," interposed Mrs. Winthrop quickly. "It seems to have a different meaning from fear."

"Come here David," bade Mr. Winthrop, "and let me see what there is in you to inspire one with no 'afraidments'."

The boy came up on the steps, and did not falter under the keen but good-humored gaze.

"Do you like to play with little girls, David?"

"I like to play with these little girls," admitted David.

"And what do you like to do besides that?"

"I like to shoot."

"Oh, a hunter?"

"No, I like to shoot at a mark."

"And what else?"

"I like to read, and fish, and swim, and—"

"Eat ice cream!" finished Janey roguishly, showing her dimples.

The man caught her up in his arms.

"You are a darling, and I wish my little girl had such rosy cheeks. David, can you show me where there is good fishing?"

"Uncle Larimy can show you the best places. He knows where the bass live, and how to coax them to bite."

"And will you take me to this wonderful person tomorrow?"

"Yes, sir."

Carey now came out of the hall with her cart, and David drew her across the lawn, Janey dancing by his side. Down through the meadows wound a wheel-tracked road leading to a patch of dense woods which, to a little girl with a big imagination, could easily become a wild forest infested with all sorts of nameless terrors—terrors that make one draw the bedclothes snugly over the head at night. She gave a little frightened cry as they came into the cool, olive depths.

"I am afraid, David. Take me!"

He lifted her to his shoulder, and her soft cheek nestled against his face.

"Now you are not afraid," he said persuasively.

"No; but I would be if you put me down."

They went farther into the oak depths, until they came to a fallen tree where they rested. Janey, investigating the forestry, finally discovered a bush with slender red twigs.

"Oh," she cried, "now David will show you what beatiful things he can make for us."

"I have no pins," demurred David.

"I have," triumphantly producing a paper of the needful from her pocket. "I always carry them now."

David broke up the long twigs into short pieces, from which he skillfully fashioned little chairs and tables, discoursing the while to Carey on the beauty and safety of the woods. Finally Carey acquired courage to hunt for wild flowers, though her hand remained close in David's clasp.

When they returned to the house Carey gave a glowing account of the expedition.

"Sit down on the steps and rest, children," proposed Mrs. Winthrop, "while Lucy prepares a little picnic dinner for you."

"What will we do now, David?" appealed Carey, when they were seated on the porch.

"You musn't do anything but sit still," admonished her mother. "You've done more now than you are used to doing in one day."

"Davey will tell us a story," suggested Janey.

"Yes, please, David," urged Carey, coming to him and resting her eyes on his inquiringly, while her little hand confidently sought his knee. Instinctively and naturally his fingers closed upon it.

Embarrassed as he was at having a strange audience, he could not resist the child's appeal.

"Shell like the kind that you don't," he said musingly to Janey, "the kind about fairies and princes."

"Yes,' rejoined Carey.

So he fashioned a tale, partly from recollections of Andersen but mostly from his own fancy. As his imagination kindled, he forgot where he was. Inspired by the spellbound interest of the dainty little girl with the worshiping eyes, he achieved his masterpiece.

"Upon my word, exclaimed Mr. Winthrop, "you are a veritable Scheherazade! You didn't make up that story yourself?"

"Only part of it," admitted David modestly.

When he and Janey started for home David politely delivered M'ri's message of invitation for Carey to come to the farm on the morrow to play.

To Be Continued.

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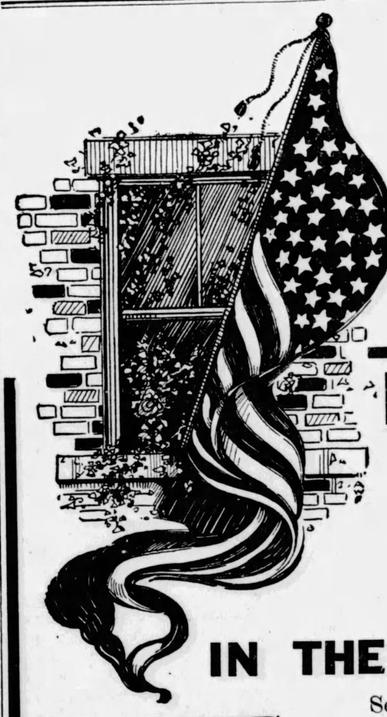

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, MAY 18th, 1916.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Villa is remaining dead longer than expected.

Society women are adopting all sorts of freak pets. Perhaps they're getting tired of men.

Mexico hasn't improved under the Wilson administration.

All is fair in love and war. In baseball it is up to the umpire to decide.

Germany has always claimed she didn't start the war. Now she protests that she is not prolonging it. And it begins to look as if others might finish it.

No candidate is ever so inhuman as to blame himself for his defeat.

We shall know each other better when the war is over.

Notwithstanding the constantly increasing use of motor vehicles there is still lots of horse sense in the country.

For Japan to make four hundred million Chinamen lie down and roll over would be another world spectacle.

The woods are full of chivalrous souls who will protect every woman against every man except themselves.—Rochester Herald.
They're gallant as the cave man.

If you hope the dream will never come true it's a nightmare.

Many good dressers are wearing freckles this spring.

"I'm running my own mouth," says one man. And that's the trouble, too many people are running their mouths instead of stopping them.

One might think that a pain in the stomach would be an inspiration to a wrestler.

Colonel Ed Green says he wouldn't be surprised to see the women wearing rings in their noses. But wouldn't that be too masculine?

Anyway, the primary system is as significant of the will of the majority as a straw vote.

History may have to record that the big war was a self-starter, thus setting the world right before posterity.

Grace Darling says girls should keep their secrets. What an eccentric idea.

After having listened to the spring song of the brown thrasher, so full of sweet melody and brilliant phrases of mimicry, we're willing that the South keep her mockingbird to make love by.

Those Mexicans shoot so wildly, it it strange that not more American soldiers are hit.

Sober second thoughts never come to some men until they find themselves in jail.

Mr. Ford is for reasonable preparedness—a pill on a pole, we believe he called it.

Uncle Sam now has the most powerful searchlight in the world. Not, however, that he is looking for his finish.

The United States department of agriculture is out in opposition to nest eggs. And it does seem foolish to try to inspire a hen with a china imitation or a real egg that has spoiled for want of boiling at the psychological moment.

Every heroic attitude struck by the President is followed by a quiet period of watchful waiting.

During one of his remarkable athletic sermons the Rev. Billy Sunday walks a mile. To Billy religion is an exercise.

Dublin has settled down, but it is going to take a long time to settle up.

Chauncey Depew says eight hours' sleep is enough for most people. But to add to the joy the last hour should be taken after it is time to get up.

"There's no fool like an old fool who marries a young fool." Steady, there! How about the bride?

United States supreme court justices are sentenced for life.

If love letters were written after the style of diplomatic notes there would be few breach of promises cases.

Things may go wrong and the world appear dark, but man may at least rejoice that he is not a worm in China, where there are four hundred million people to step on him.

Why so much criticism of the man who puts his foot in his mouth? It's his foot and his mouth.

Only a small percentage of his constituents write to a congressman. Most of them suffer in silence.

At 79 Admiral Dewey is working at his desk. At 80 Uncle Joe Cannon's face is turned toward the rising sun. And at 82 Chauncey Depew declares he feels better than he did twenty years ago. The world is beautiful, and her grand old men are keeping sweet.

Most men have little use for a remedy they cannot swallow or rub in.

A Carranza dollar is worth a cent and a half. Beats everything how the price of waste paper is going up.

If a boy has good sense a college education won't hurt him.

A word of advice to schoolma'ms: Be not too enthusiastic about teaching the young idea how to shoot off its mouth.

There are drawbacks to declaring that this or that shall be the paramount issue of a political campaign. Mr. Bryan used to do that, and as a result he has three great sorrows.

Hughes or Roosevelt?

As the hour for the nomination of the Republican candidate for the presidency draws near it becomes more and more apparent that the convention must name one of two men—Hughes or Roosevelt—if the party is to hope to win the November election. The more the standpatters flutter about from candidate to candidate in the futile hope of striking the popular fancy; the further they go with their efforts to rig up a tariff issue or an immigration issue or some other sort of an issue to wrench the public mind away from the question of preparedness and its great Oyster Bay apostle; the more frantic they become in their attacks on the Colonel and his friends the more certain they make his control of the situation at Chicago.

The delegates who gather at the June convention are not going to be the dumb driven cattle they were four years ago. They are not going to follow self-anointed leaders to self-made disaster as they did at the time of the Big Burglary of 1912. Most of those delegates are practical politicians with practical ideas about victories and patronage and the jobs that are when the party wins and are not when it loses. They have had a painful four years and they are not overeager for four more of the same sort.

The Progressive party conventions in the various states during the last month have not escaped the notice of the practical politicians. There has been manifest in these councils—every one of them—a fighting spirit that makes a third party candidate absolutely certain if 1912 tactics are followed again in June. And no man with sense enough to sit as a national convention delegate will ever be made to believe that Republican success in November is possible with the Roosevelt following enlisted under a third party banner.

So far there is no reason to believe that Colonel Roosevelt's friends will accept any Republican candidate other than the Colonel himself or Mr. Justice Hughes. Root is too old, Fairbanks lacks any popular appeal, Borah is from too far west, Cummins has no personal strength and Burton is a flabby, frigid joke. If there be a compromise candidate who is possible, he is still unhonored by popular knowledge and still unsung. Herrick, of Ohio, who would have been acceptable to both wings of the party, is seeking the senatorship in his own state and refuses to be enticed into the national race. Knox, of Pennsylvania, who was promising for a time, has disappeared from the situation. As conditions stand today, four weeks from the fall of the gavel at Chicago, a united party is only possible under the leadership of Hughes or Roosevelt.

Suffering as the country is from the inadequacy and inefficiency of Woodrow Wilson, shamed as it is before the court of the nations and futile and leaderless as it has been throughout the tremendous days through which it is drifting, there is vital, urgent need for wisdom and sanity in the great party council at Chicago. There can be no return to real national honor and strength and progress so long as the blind and halting Wilson administration endures. And there can be no hope for its defeat while the Republican party stands divided.

The nomination of either Hughes or Roosevelt is not only a party necessity—it is a patriotic duty.

A Significant Straw Vote.

In a presidential preference straw vote a few days ago, Harvard University students balloted as follows: Roosevelt, 660; Wilson, 591; Hughes, 348; Elihu Root, 68; Bryan, 3. A few other scattering votes were cast.

Though its students are gathered from all parts of the country, Harvard is distinctly an eastern institution and might be expected to be conservative. That it gave Roosevelt sixty-nine more votes than President Wilson and almost twice as many as Hughes, is much more significant than a merely personal tribute to Colonel Roosevelt. It may be assumed fairly that it is, likewise, an endorsement of Roosevelt's red-blooded Americanism and virile doctrine of preparedness.

The three votes for Bryan proved that the students thought the peace-at-any-price propaganda is—oh, well, what's the use; we think so, too.

Philippines Bill Lost.

Congress has agreed not to agree upon any definite time for granting independence to the Philippine islands. The administration has lost its fight for passage of the Philippines bill, with the Clarke amendment, which authorized independence for the islands within four years. In place of it, the House has passed a bill providing for a greater measure of self government for the Philippines. The preamble declares that it is the intention of the United States to grant independence to the islands ultimately, but no date is fixed.

No matter what our opinions might have been of the wisdom or folly of the United States for assuming responsibility for the Filipinos after the Spanish war, that responsibility was definitely assumed. The Filipinos are divided into many tribes, more or less civilized and enlightened. They are separated widely on their island homes. Only a few years ago, some of them were head hunters.

It is preposterous to assume that these children of nature will be ready for, or capable of, assuming entire responsibility for their government in four years, but it is quite in keeping with the true spirit of American independence to grant them larger measure of self government as they qualify for the job.

Written Record Against Promises.

The people of the United States soon are to employ a President. The candidates are to be picked next month by the great political parties. In the Republican convention, at least, the performances of Theodore Roosevelt will be weighed against the promises and possibilities of some other candidate or candidates. A summary of the notable achievements of Roosevelt during his administration, from 1901 to 1909, has been made by Frank A. Munsey.

The people of republics are notoriously forgetful of public service. Many of the big things accomplished by Roosevelt have been forgotten by the masses. Mr. Munsey's compilation of the record shows the following definite and remarkable achievements:

Negotiated twenty-four treaties of arbitration; doubled the navy's tonnage and greatly increased its efficiency; settled the Alaska boundary dispute; convicted postoffice grafters and public land thieves; secured the passage of the national employers' liability act; inaugurated the movement for the conservation of national resources; intervened for a second time in Cuba and restored the island to the Cubans; put the army in charge of the Panama canal, and thus insured its success; secured regulation of railroad employes' hours of labor; reorganized the consular service; settled the great coal strike of 1902; reduced the interest-bearing debt more than $90,000,000; brought the militia into co-ordination with the army; established Department of Commerce and Labor; directed investigation of sugar trust customs frauds and the resulting prosecutions; brought peace between Russia and Japan; sent the battle ship fleet around the world and developed civil self-government in the insular possessions.

On his record Colonel Roosevelt should be nominated for the presidency.

After the War—What?

There is an indefinite variety of predictions as to the probable effect a general declaration of peace in Europe will have upon industrial conditions in the United States. In general, however, the seers belong to two distinct classes—the optimists and the pessimists. The former assert that the needs of European countries will be so great that there will be an unprecedented demand for American made goods and that the crest of the wave of prosperity will touch the highest point in history.

Those of the pessimistic school marshal an array of gloomy facts to support their contention that the European countries will have little purchasing power and that American manufacturers will not be able to compete with the foreign manufacturers, who will employ crippled soldiers at almost nominal wages, and flood American markets with cheap goods.

John Edward Jones, United States consul at Lyons, France, takes a middle-of-the-road view and, in a recent official report to the government, gives reasons for his views, which seem at least plausible. He writes:

"There is little doubt that the termination of hostilities in Europe will be followed by a great demand for American-made goods. This is especially true of this section of France, which has been so dependent upon European markets to supply its needs. The United States is better qualified to supply the demand than any other country.

"American manufacturers, however, must be ready to meet the changed conditions. If they are really in earnest in a desire to participate in the markets of the world, they must be prepared to accept long-time notes. The earliest opportunities for American-made goods will be for machinery of all kinds, metals, horses, cattle, leather and building supplies."

Summarized, the consul's forecast is that the needs of Europe will be many, but its ability to pay will be extremely limited, and that the American producer who goes after this business must be prepared to carry the burden of credit indefinitely.

Prepare for a Big Job.

There is just one thing of which we can be quite certain in the Mexican situation. It is that we know nothing about what is going to happen next. Our official friends of today may be our enemies of tomorrow. Invited to cross the border to pursue bandits this week, we are ordered out next week.

Officials at Washington are beginning to consider the matter quite seriously. Intervention may become necessary, and they know that is going to be a big job. Probably the average American citizen underestimates the size and resources of Mexico and the hazards of the situation.

In the first place, the government has about 1,500 miles of border line to guard. It is a line about seven times the width of the state of Ohio. And Mexico is a country of some considerable size — about 767,000 square miles. The population is more than thirteen million, including Indians, Spaniards, mixed races, whites, Japanese and some other kinds. There is a multiplicity of languages. The ignorance of a large percentage of the people is appalling. They may fight among themselves, but their hatred of the Americans—the gringoes—they cherish in common.

Climatic conditions range from tropical to subtropical. Sanitary conditions in the cities and towns are poor and in the great deserts and in the mountains, water is scarce.

Yes, it is quite a job that Uncle Sam has in prospect.

In diplomacy painstaking skill is required to make an unsatisfactory communication look like a concession.

The young fellow who watches the clock is not destined to become the man of the hour.

Big Show and a Big Price.

Spectators' tickets for the Republican national convention in Chicago in June are selling so fast at fifty dollars each, that the suggestion has been made that the price be increased to one hundred or even two hundred dollars.

National political interest will center this year in the Republican convention. It is a foregone conclusion that the Democrats will renominate President Wilson and that Colonel Roosevelt will again be the standard bearer of the Progressives, whether the Republicans nominate him or not.

The Democratic and Progressive conventions will be more or less spectacular. The national party leaders will be there. There will be blaring bands and marching delegates from every state in the union and society will be out on dress parade. But the smoke of battle and the rattle of political musketery will be lacking. There will be no fight, and interest will be slight because everybody knows just what is bound to happen.

Four years ago there were most desperate contests for the nominations in both the great old parties. The Roosevelt men at Chicago charged openly that the supporters of Taft nominated their candidate by unfair manipulation and fraud.

The Democrats, sweltering in Baltimore, were deadlocked for days, until William Jennings Bryan forced the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. That convention declared against second term nominations for President. But politicians are nothing if not inconsistent, and the Democrats this year are asserting that the inconsistency of renominating Wilson will not be nearly so serious as an attempt to swap horses in the middle of the stream.

This year the one big political battle will be fought in Chicago. With Roosevelt and Root and Hughes and a number of "favorite sons" in the running, the convention is bound to be of paramount political interest. The national characters in the Republican party, its most forceful orators, its most influential leaders from forty-eight states and the territories, its best and biggest bands of music, its loudest shouters and it most flamboyant banners will be there for the real fight.

It will be a big show for the big price, no matter what the result may be.

Hunting Fritz.

Germany has lost eighty per cent of its submarine boats since the war began. Hunting "Fritz," as the British seamen designate the under water boats, has been successful, though thrilling and hazardous. The loss of these boats is irreparable, naval authorities say. Lying at the bottom of the sea, they are metal caskets for the bodies of the daring crews who manned them.

Hysterical predictions, made freely only a few months ago, that the submarines would supersede dreadnaughts entirely in the navies of the world, have been discredited by the facts. As one authority says, "the battleship must always remain the queen of the seas, and must be the deciding factor in any naval engagement. Without it ,there can be no bombardment of the enemy's coast, no convoying of transports, or any landing of an invading army on foreign soil."

The under water boats are tremendously effective under favorable circumstances. The fatal defect is lack of speed, especially under water. Even when it is submerged, a peculiar wave formation marks its progress on the surface. Taking advantage of this, the allies have transformed many steamships, some of them formerly liners, into mother ships for sea planes. Once a submarine is located, the sea planes are unleashed. From their point of vantage in the clouds, the human seagulls follow the underwater boat with ease. The mother ship's wireless brings all the assistance needed and the submarine is almost inevitably sunk, blown up or captured.

The big problem upon which naval experts are working is that of increasing under water speed. At present, submarines are driven on the surface by internal combustion oil engines, and under water by electric motors. It is proposed to do away with the dual power plant and substitute for it high speed turbines with electric reduction gear.

Sunday School

GARLANDS AND STONES FOR PREACHERS

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 21 Is "The Cripple of Lystra." — Acts Ch. 14.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

If you cannot meet with triumph and disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same.

. . . . . .

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much. —Kipling.

When one adventures greatly in life he learns to be superior to circumstances. Buffetings and bouquets both come to be part of the day's work of masterful men. The cup which life presses to the lips of the great holds alternate drafts of bitter and of sweet. They who attain the highest plane of spirit are as little perturbed by cries of "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!" as by the rabble's shouts of "Hosanna! Hosanna!" Palm branches and scourges, garlands and stones, are equally unable to swerve from its purpose a triumphant life.

In the great story which is today's Sunday school lesson we find Paul and Barnabas acclaimed as gods come down from heaven, and then they are by the same crowd mobbed and stoned and left for dead. The adventures of these first missionaries make our commonplace and conventional and comfortable Christianity seem humdrum.

A Railway and Some Refugees.

It took a riot to move Paul and Barnabas from Pisidian Antioch to their next preaching place, which was the ancient city of Iconium—a city that disputes with Damascus the claim to being the oldest in the world. The few Americans and Europeans who have traveled in Asia Minor know Iconium, or Konia as it is called today, as a central railway point, and as the place where is to be found the largest and best hotel in Turkey, outside of Constantinople. When I registered at this hotel, a few lines above my signature was that of Sir William Ramsey, the famous archaeologist and authority upon the life and travels of St. Paul, who makes Konia his headquarters when in Asia Minor. Here, too, is Dr. Dodd's noble American hospital, which is just now vainly trying to save the lives of more than a score of thousands of Armenian refugees, who are encamped outside the city. Today, as in the time of Paul, Konia is a place where men suffer for their faith in Christ.

All of the marks of a successful mission attach to the apostle's work in Iconium. First of all they made converts, and then they made enemies. Paul would have thought that the devil was having everything his own way if his preaching had been viewed with indifference or complacency. If Paul and Barnabas had not made more of a commotion in a godless community than some modern churches, they would have spent the night in confession and contribution and prayer. When opposition arose they were not discouraged, but spoke freely and worked tirelessly, being given many signs and marvels to attest their ministry.

Christianity became the issue above all other issues in the great heathen city of Iconium. The success of these missionaries from Antioch was so great that both gentiles and Jews and the Roman politicians combined for an attack upon the Christian leaders. Hatred, like politics, makes strange bedfellows. The gentiles and the Jews ceased from opposition to each other to make common cause against Paul and Barnabas. The arguments they used were those of force, stoning the men out of the city. These doughty missionaries accepted their expulsion from the city of Iconium as a "call" to Lystra, where they continued to tell the Good News.

Sacred By Success.

The sort of preaching that does things always attracts attention. Among Paul's hearers one day was a man who had been a cripple from birth, a well known town character, a beggar on one of the principal highways. Him Paul healed with a word. The restored cripple, leading and shouting, told his tale to the city.

The crowd, always eager for some novelty, were caught by this wonder and they began to shout, "The gods have assumed human form and they have come down to us." Here was a sensation indeed—something to stimulate the jaded interests of these city dwellers. Calling Barnabas "Zeus" or "Jupiter," and Paul "Hermes" or "Mercury," they swiftly organized a religious demonstration. The priest of Zeus, eager to get all the credit possible for his temple, brought bullocks and garlands to the gate to offer sacrifice to these men whom they acclaimed as gods.

Not many can resist adulation. The extremest compliments are accepted by most of us as our due. It is difficult for a public speaker to think that the flattering words with which he is introduced do not represent the judicial appraisal of his real worth. But these old missionaries were of a different sort, and the demonstration intended for them set them to tearing their clothes and showing an excitement that no ill treatment had ever aroused in them. Nobody ever heard Paul and Barnabas lamenting or wailing when they were mobbed. But when they were being deified they cried, "Sirs, why are you doing all this? We also are but men, with nature kindred to your own; and we bring you the Good News that you are to turn from these unreal things, to worship the ever-living God, the Creator of earth and sky and sea and everything that is in them. In times gone by He allowed all the nations to go their own way; and yet by His beneficence He has not left His existence unattested—His beneficence, I mean, in sending you rain from Heaven and fruitful seasons, satisfying your hearts with food and joyfulness. Even with words like these they had difficulty in preventing the thronging crowd from offering sacrifices to them."

These men were in apostolic succession to John the Baptist, who said "He must increase but I must decrease." They were prophets from the same school, "Not unto us, O Jehovah, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory." This unprecedented ovation to themselves they used merely as an opportunity for preaching the living God, whose humble servants they were. It is a great man who can take praises for himself and turn them into a pulpit for the preaching of Christ, so that he himself is forgotten.

Deified, Then Mobbed.

Every man who has observed life has remarked upon the fickleness of popular favor. The world seems to weave alternate crowns of laurel and crowns of thorns for its great. Hidden in obscurity and poverty in many parts of the land today are men and women whose names received applause and figured in the front pages of the newspapers. There is no form of success more unstable and unsatisfactory than the applause of the crowd. The appetite for it has ruined more men than have been inspired by it. The simple truth is that anybody who is strong enough to lead the multitude aright, thus winning its plaudits, is reasonably sure, if he remains strong, to incur the enmity of the multitudes by unpopular views. If a man has no better measure of success than the huzzas of the crowd, then he is in a sorry way indeed.

The heads of these missionaries were not turned by the attempt at apotheosis They went right on preaching the Gospel. Nor were they surprised when, in a short time, the same people who had tried to engarland them stoned Paul and dragged him out of the town, believing him to be dead. That was an experience which the missionaries could stand better than they could the ovations of the fickle multitude.

It is worth remembering that the disciples of Paul collected around him when he lay as dead. Those were courageous saints in the days when discipleship meant persecution. Early Christians knew how to die for their faith, and they knew how to live for it.

Men Who Could Not Be Downed.

One day Paul lay outside the gate of Lystra, aparently a corpse, bruised, bleeding, soiled; the next day we find him on his way to Derbe and proclaiming the Good News there. His hard times were not counted a reason for running away from his work. Paul simply could not be discouraged. His only passion was for the preaching of the Gospel. He had no time to think of wounds or weariness. With him the work was the thing. There is nothing that interferes with the efficiency of a worker like beginning to contemplate his own state of health or of mind.

After a season of successful preaching at Derbe, what did these magnificent adventurers do but retrace their steps to the very places where they had been mobbed. Lystra, Iconium and Antioch. There is courage for you. "A burnt child dreads the fire," but Paul never feared the place of hardship.

That is a thrilling picture in the gallery of Scripture which depicts Paul and Barnabas retracing their steps openly through the cities where they had narrowly escaped death.

Making Fast the Work.

At the siege of Ladysmith a man was courtmartialed for being a discourager. Paul in this hard experience returned in order to strengthen the disciples by encouraging them to hold fast to the faith. One might think it was he that needed the encouragement. He laid down the principle, "It is through many afflictions that we must make our way into the kingdom of God."

In every church in these centers of persecution Paul and Barnabas held meetings at which elders were elected, and established the church so that the work would go on whether the apostles were present or absent. Wise with the wisdom of Holy Writ is that worker who establishes his work so that it will continue whether he lives or dies, succeeds or fails.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Early Symptoms of Cancer of Stomach

CANCER is a group of diseases not a specific disease. Skin cancer (epithelioma) is a fairly benign disease—a patient may have it for ten years before he notices it at all, such as a wart, a little spot on the lip, or more typically, a little pimple on the cheek an inch below the eye. Then it may begin to increase in size and go on for several more years, unless removed when the suspicion is first aroused. Then there is sarcoma, the most rapidly fatal kind of cancer, which may develop in a baby, a child or a person of any age, and bring death in a few months. Finally there is the most common type of cancer, occurring at or beyond middle age, affecting internal organs, and proving fatal, unless surgically removed, in from one to three years.

One in every eight women, and one in every twelve men who die over middle age, die from cancer. Thus the disease is an everyday occurrence, and one which is quite as likely to come to you as to anyone else. Cancer is not hereditary, and it is not contagious, so there is no use in worrying about those two points. There is no good reason to think injuries cause cancer, other than coincidence, but there is good and sufficient reason to believe prolonged irritation favors the development of cancer, as is seen in pipe-smoker's cancer of the stomach, occurring in the scar or base of a healed stomach ulcer, and cancer of the womb occurring most frequently in mothers of many children—in the scars of the lacerations which are produced at childbirth.

Suggestive signs of cancer of the stomach are:

Dyspepsia appearing in a person of middle age who has been healthy heretofore. Loss of weight. Vomiting without ascertainable cause. Pain in or about the region of the stomach following meals.

Later symptoms are: Anemia, perhaps a lump palpable in the upper abdomen, vomiting of "coffee ground" material or blood. Difficulty in swallowing. Distaste for meat. Loss in strength.

The diagnosis is made positive by examination of the gastric juice after a test meal.

Of course, the only treatment that offers any chance of saving life is early operation. "Dyspepsia" and loss of weight, with persistent symptoms pointing to the stomach, are in themselves ample evidence of the need of an exploratory operation when they develop in a person of middle age previously well.

All Americans Still Are the Children of the Soil

"THREE, TWO, POSSIBLY ONLY ONE GENERATION AWAY IS THE HARD LIFE OF THE FARM," FROM THE CITY DWELLERS OF AMERICA.

Asa Steele in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

IN tens of thousands of city homes every morning, American families eat breakfast with little thought of what the meal means in the scheme of national life. Their grapefruit or orange comes from Florida or California. Or perhaps it is an apple from Oregon. They follow it with a breakfast food, cnnningly devised in the middle west. The milk, from a farm within 200 miles of their table, has been chemically tested, as likely as not, after being extracted from a cow by electrical means. The chances are that the whole process of its production is under municipal inspection.

They sweeten the cereal and their coffee with sugar from Cuba or Hawaii. The eggs are presumed to be "strictly fresh" and from a suburban farm; it is interesting to note in passing that a plan is afoot to supply the American egg market from the Antipodes. Perhaps it is a chop this morning from the sheep ranges of Colorado or Australia, or a beefsteak from steers raised in South America. These tens of thousands of Americans take it all as a matter of course.

Spring's Impulse in Blood.

Yes, they have the impulse of spring in their blood. It is as natural, as inevitable, as the jonquils on the table and the warm sunshine in the window.

Most of these tens of thousands of Americans, though dwellers in cities, are still children of the soil at heart. Two, three, possibly only one generation away, is the rude schoolhouse where the country roads meet, and the hard life of the farm. Now, the impulse toward the open is almost irresistible. Mother has gone through the seed catalogs and planned a most wonderful garden, which may become a fact—possibly not. Father has vague thoughts of wide reaches of land and sky, fine horses on a straight, smooth road, blooded stock, and of days to come when he "can ease up at the office and go in for country life"—a dream as likely of realization as mother's wonderful garden.

The children? They have already planned a series of adventures, involving woods, brooks and birdnesting, during their annual visit to "Auntie" or grandfather on the farm. Whatever may be the mental attitudes of these Americans, it is a hundred chances to one that they are longing at this moment for rambles in the park or through the suburbs, or trips at high speed in their motor cars, or by railroad train—anywhere, to feel the soft sod underfoot and to smell the earth.

The Call of the Land.

The seasons and their mood bring to them a series of memory-pictures as fleeting as the shadows on a movie screen. Among them are likely to be these:

A deserted farmhouse in any state east of the Allegheny Mountains, a derelict among homes, with broken windows staring like the cavities in skulls from which the warmth and love of life have departed.

Glimpses from car windows nearly anywhere between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains of the amazing empire of "King Corn" warehouses bursting with yellow grain, broad fields animate with cows and swine and small cities built by retired landowners.

Pictures of rugged slopes and valleys in the Rocky Mountains, with thousands of sheep moving across the landscape like the shadows of clouds, or of the rush of cattle on the ranges toward the Southwest.

All of these are essential, the American city man of rural descent with the fever of the season in his blood, not less than the deserted eastern farms and the sheep and cattle ranges of the Rockies, Argentina and Australia.

All will form part of the great American epic-to-be; a poem of a national upheaval, the tremors from which have been and are being felt literally around the world. Such details as the high cost of living and the congestion in modern American cities are part of it. So is the story of life on American farms in the last 250 years. The impulses back of the upheaval are as inevitable and as irresistible as those of America's industrial growth, or the shifting of the residential and shopping centers in a great city.

The end is not yet. When it does come a poet with the insight of Thoreau, the sympathy of Wordsworth and the conceptive grasp of Goethe will write the epic about it.

SIX HORSES DRAW LARGEST LOAD OF LOGS RECORDED

The largest load of logs ever drawn by a team of horses hitched to a seish was recently hauled 15 miles from a lumber camp in Beltrami county, Minnesota, to the town of Pine Island, where it was shipped on nine freight cars to the nearest sawmill.

Six horses were required to haul the monster load, which consisted of 200 twelve-foot logs, weighing approximately 250 tons. When sawed up these logs produced over 50,000 feet of lumber. The 15-mile trip was made in a little more than eight hours, with occasional breathing spells for the horses. In winter, logs are always hauled on sleighs, which is a much easier method of transportation than by wagon, inasmuch as the runners of the sleighs do not sink into the ground.

Where Beauty Sojourns.

The most beautiful women in the world are said by experienced and observant travelers to be the Indian women of the isthmus of Tehauntepec, which lies just north of Yucatan in Mexico. They add to their picturesque attractiveness by wearing whatever fortune they may possess in the form of gold coins strung about the arms and neck.

VARIETIES

Underground supplies constantly replenish Trinidad asphalt lake.

For every electric automobile made in 1915 there were 120 gasoline cars.

Russia leads the world in the production of flax fibre and Argentina of its seed.

Wireless waves have been utilized to light and extinguish gas lamps in Germany.

Of the 23,332 miles of railways in the United Kingdom, 10,206 miles are single lines.

Ceylon produces nearly every precious stone known except diamonds, emeralds, opals and turquoises.

Scarlet fever causes the loss of nearly 9,000 lives, 82 per cent occurring before the tenth year of life.

With care there is timber enough in the United States to last 444 years, according to a government expert.

In the United States we have 961,000,000 acres of arable land, of which only 400,000,000 are under cultivation.

Efforts are being made to produce textiles from the strong fiber of the silk grass that grows wild throughout Honduras.

London's electric lights are provided by about 30 companies, which supply current at voltages ranging from 110 to 240.

American canned salmon is favorably known throughout the entire world. The exports of it amount to $7,000,000 a year.

It is probable that less than one-third of the earth's population eat what the Americans call a "square meal" three times a day.

Of English invention is a watch so mounted in a case that it can be filled and laid on a table with the dial in an almost vertical position.

A Russian government bureau is organizing a scientific expedition to make a thorough investigation of the mineral resources of Siberia.

The production of electrolytic iron sheets and tubes from cast iron is the purpose of a process which is being developed by French scientists.

Early in the present year an order for 135,000,000 pounds of copper was placed with American brokers on behalf of the allied nations in Europe.

Driven by a gasoline tractor, a machine has been invented for clearing ground of young timber and brush, even though closely matted against the soil.

Development of the incandescent lamp represents an improvement of 1,075 per cent in the amount of light obtainable from a given consumption of electricity.

The planet Jupiter, being unusually bright one evening recently, some of the German soldiers at Breslau fired at it, thinking it was the light of a Russian airship.

A process has been invented in England for coloring wool various khaki and orange shades with dilute nitric acid without the use of natural or artificial dyes.

Statistics gathered from colleges throughout the country show that residents of the United States, both men and women, are growing taller, more robust and stronger.

In a machine invented in England to test the durability of textiles, dull-edged blades are rubbed by an electric motor against the fabrics until they are worn through.

Italian engineers have reported entirely feasible a proposed tunnel from Venice to the Island of Lido, which will be two miles long and in places 27 feet beneath the sea.

For smaller cities and towns a recently devised fire alarm employs an enlarged and more than usually powerful automobile horn, electrically operated, to sound signals.

To display posters in inaccessible places a gun has been invented that shoots a nail carrying a rolled poster, which unrolls when the nail is shot into a surface that will hold it.

Replies to the Methodist temperance society's query show that the 482 daily papers in this country declining liquor advertisements in February, 1915, had in February of this year increased to 840.

The government is encouraging experiments in France with a device to protect against hail, essentially a large lightning rod of pure copper, which is said so to affect atmospheric electricity that hailstone cannot form.

Among other steps taken by the Canadian hospital authorities toward bringing back to health men who have been invalided home from the front is the abolition of the blue hospital uniform, which is declared to have a harmful effect on convalescence.

The $7,000,000 declared to be lost annually in the garbage of 199 American cities is not in articles dropped into the waste, but in the waste itself, which is estimated to be worth that fortune if properly reduced and put to the uses science has discovered for it.

Fifty-seven ocean "deeps" of more than 18,000 feet, based on 600 soundings, are now known—32 in the Pacific, 18 in the Atlantic, five in the Indian ocean. The total area covered by these deeps altogether is only about 7 per cent of the ocean floor.

When a poplar plank from Tennessee was split open by Justus F. Bishop of Binghamton, N. Y., it was found to contain 18 bullets, which, from their shape and caliber, are thought to have become imbedded in the tree during the Civil war.

Those who laugh at the Swedes for pronouncing John as "Yon" may well look to their own English fatherland, where the name still survives with that pronounciation, and spelled "Ian." Ivan, the Russian name which is pronounced like the French Yvonne, is merely another way of saying the same thing.

The marimba, Guatemala's national musical instrument, is a huge affair on the zylophone principle, played by striking its vari-sized keys with padded drumsticks. Guatemalan Indians, who have quite as much power and endurance as the average truck horse, carry these from town to town on their backs.

The oldest state bank in New York state, the Bank of New York, which recently celebrated its one-hundred-and-thirty-second anniversary, and which was founded in 1784 by a group of business men headed by Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury of the United States, occupies a site it bought in 1797.

Sixty families of the Maisons Alfort suburb of Paris have received assignments of uncultivated land for planting potatoes and other vegetables, the action being under a decree by the French minister of agriculture. This is the first practical application of the measures adopted for the utilization of all previously uncultivated lands.

The PEACE PAGE

THE BOARDERS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

is said that there is enough sulfate in a man's body to make 500 boxes of matches, so you can't blame people for flaring up occasionally. We have good authority for the proper use of righteous indignation, but let us pray to be delivered from the "touchy" person. The fellow with a chip on his shoulder is always making himself and everybody else uncomfortable.

An argument that deteriorates into hard feeling is usually the result of too much personal sensitiveness of the debater or the defender. A neighbor who keeps a boarding house says she has to have war arguments at her table, for her biggest eater gets so interested he forgets to eat and the next biggest eater gets so mad that he leaves before the meal is half over. Every child at this boarding house table, during these animated discussions is busily whispered to his neighbor at last: "After awhile, their mouths get tired, then I can say sumpin."

I used to know a man who described an incessant "argufyer" as one who opens his mouth and goes off and leaves it."

There are many good natured disputes at the boarding house table, but these happy individuals who are able to take jokes as well as give them are the favorite companions of all. It is the easiest thing in the world to take ourselves too seriously. That is why we all need a little wholesome nonsense now and then.

A young bank clerk, one of the boarders, was telling a joke on his friend who has just been married. The husband, absent for a week, sent home a check. She walked, with quite an air of importance to the teller's window.

"I want this check cashed, if you please, Harry."

The brother replied, "You must indorse it first." "You know very well," she replied, "that Burt sent it to me."

"I know it, but you indorse it, sign your name on the back of it so we will know that your husband will know that we have paid it to you."

She went to the desk against the wall and shortly returned with the check. On the back she had written: "Your loving wife, Edith."

Which is one more argument in favor of women knowing something of business," asserts the crusty old boarder at the end of the table, who is mad and can't eat, over war arguments. He occasionally contributes a funny story, however, for no old codger can possibly be crusty all the time. He said a child about six years old was visiting at his brother's home last summer, when he, too, was staying there.

"I hear you have a new little sister," said the codger to this child.

"Yes," answered the little girl, "just two weeks old."

"Did you want it to be a little girl?"

"No, I wanted it to be a boy, but it came while I was at school," avowed the child.

The codger went on questioning. "Who does the baby look like, its father or its mother?"

"Neither," replied the precocious sister, "it's neutral."

"How did you sleep last night, Mr. Pinner," was the friendly inquiry of Mr. Smith, the benevolent, silver-haired gentleman who has an unerring instinct for the largest piece.

"Like a log," affably replied Mr. Pinner.

"With the saw going through it," observed the elderly Miss Price, whose room is directly across the hall from Mr. Pinner's.

"By the way, Mr. Pinner," said the new boarder, "was that lady you were with last evening, your wife or your sister?"

"I haven't asked her yet," answered Mr. Pinner, turning the laugh.

A brief boarding house table career is an excellent experience. It is a great place to study human nature. There is a lot of chaffing, especially if some of the boarders are young, but there is also serious talk, and interchange of opinion that gives a flavor, which is above that of the best cookery.

The boarding house table is always a subject for criticism, but many lonely souls have been cheered and comforted there, for the bread of solitude holds but little nourishment. The boarding house table is no place for the "touchy" person, unless he is willing to accept its laughing discipline and forsake his sensitive ways. Sensitiveness is only a form of selfishness or egotism, and needs to be supplanted by common sense. Many a young man has gone timidly to his first boarding house, dreading the close communion with fellow beings whose interests and dispositions are entirely alien, to emerge better poised for his life battle for a little wholesome funmaking.

After all, people are not so very different. We are all about of a kind with joys, heartaches, yearnings and strugglings filling the measure of our days. Around the common table of our lot it is well if we can meet as friends.

COZY CORNER

Our Motto:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

The Last Ride Together.

Children, how are you decorating your parents' lives. Is their pathway strewn with roses or thorns by your deeds? Two years ago, in December, my father and I had a long drive together. I told him that day how much I appreciated his love and kindness to me. He seemed pleased and gave me much good advice for the boys. We had such a happy day together and I just seemed to love him. He had been sick and was ailing, but stood the drive very well. We had supper at a brother's home, returning home about 11 p. m. I bade him "Goodnight," and turned and looked after him, when we each said cheerfully."

Next morning at five I was wakened by a phone call, saying my father was dead. He lived a mile away, but I was too late to see him alive.

How thankful I am for a good father, and for that happy last day together.—Daisy Dell, Pa.

The Track Walker.

Out on a coastline railroad in the far west, one night, a watchman going along the tracks with his swinging lantern, saw a dark figure suddenly spring up from a bridge and run away at full speed. Suspecting mischief, the watchman pursued and overtook the man, but was not able to hold him, and while he disappeared in the darkness the patrolman walked back to examine the bridge. On a crosspiece, under one of the middle ties he found a box containing dynamite with a long fuse attached, unlighted because the robbery had come sooner than the accomplishment expected. The watchman, with the deadly box still in his hand, leaped back a little way when he heard the sound of an oncoming train and saw the headlight of a special flash from a twinkling star to a blinding glare as it swept toward him. He stood aside and lifted his old cap as it passed, for that train bore the President of the United States.

It is not every trackwalker who has the honor of saving the life of a president, but trudging up and down their beats, many patrolmen have protected thousands of lesser persons, who, in the luxurious coaches of modern days, travel soeasily and safely all over our country seldom aware of these faithful guardians of the track and their vigilant watch through sultry days and stormy nights that is in order. The trackwalker considers through cold and heat, protecting the great host of travelers who confidently rely upon his care with never a thought for him. It is true, only of those who in many ways safeguard our daily comforts as well, we accept the result with little thought for those who have preceded us and made all these things possible. We forget if our morning paper is not on time, or some wintryd ay and do not remember the plucky newsboy making his round through the snow. We read yesterday's events in lands across the sea with no thought of the marvel that we should know so quickly, no remembrance of the man whose years of perseverance and disappointments, defeats and loss of fortune made this wonder an everyday event.

We do not see the grimy faces of the workers in the fires that warm our dwellings, nor think of the struggles and hardships of the long line of pioneers who gave us the luxury and comfort of our homes. We express our systems of measures and events of the earth and state with careless freedom, and utter forgetfulness of prisons, mines and battlefields, with which our sacred liberty was bought. We have merely a comfort or privilege that does not represent someone going ahead through the darkness to secure it.

Someone—a great multitude, indeed—has walked every track before us and made our country and our lives safe and free. Ought not that to make a difference in the sort of persons we are, and in what we do with our inheritance.

The world has gone forward because of the faithfulness of those who walked rough paths, and, though as individuals we may consider our place an unimportant one, still is is true of each one of us that somebody is following where we lead.—David E. Burks, Indiana.

Begin With the Babies.

It is sweet to be remembered and correspondingly bitter to be forgotten. So here is a little reminder that I am on earth yet, although I am past my 80th birthday. We are getting some fine letters from contributors, in which there is a cheering spirit of progress along many lines of thought. I am inclined to think our upbringing has something to do with the high moral tone of the Peace Page letters.

I am glad to see the eagerness of young mothers concerning how to manage their little ones. If I had babies, I would certainly study Natural Education for Kiddies. It is certanly a long step upward in starting them on life's journey. I hope and pray for the downfall of King Alcohol, that there may be fewer pitfalls for the feet of the young when they go out into the world after the mother has done all she can to start them on the road to noble manhood and womanhood.—Mary E. Shontz, Corunna, Mich.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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A MAN never seems to be half so worried about the temptations he may meet in this life as he is about those he may miss.

When half a dozen men have turned to stare at a woman on the street she straightens her hat and wonders what is the matter with her; when half a dozen women have turned to stare at a man, he straightens his cravat and wonders what makes him so fascinating.

It isn't milk and water that women admire in a man; it's just a little milk of human interest—the feeling that he is gazing at you while you're talking instead of straight through you at his own reflection.

A man always remembers the first kiss longest—a woman, the last; because that's the one each of them had the most trouble in getting.

Only two things in this world are always new and always thrilling—love and the circus. And both of them come in the spring, tra-la!

Motto for a wife: Be sure you're right—then stop TALKING about it!

No man can abide an "overdone" woman—the woman who is overdressed, overly made-up, overly cordial, overly flattering, overly good or overly clever. What he likes is one who is just a little of everything—and not much of anything.

One thing a man will never learn—and that is that a girl's blushes are more often a sign of pleased vanity than of modesty.

Oh, yes, a woman HAS logic; only she never allows it to interfere with her imagination concerning a man, a love affair, a quarrel or an argument.

TO HEAD WOMEN IN NEW YORK PREPAREDNESS PARADE

Mrs. J. Hungerford Milbank, commanding general of the American Women's League for Self-Defense, who will head the women's section of the gigantic "Preparedness" parade in New York on Saturday. It is estimated that 150,000 persons will march in the parade, which is expected to start at 10 o'clock in the morning and continue for 12 hours.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Buttermilk Pudding.

One pint of buttermilk, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful salt, a pinch of soda, and flour sufficient to mix to a stiff batter. Steam for two hours. Serve with a liquid sauce.

Little Tea Cakes.

Beat together two eggs, a cupful and a half milk, a half teaspoonful salt, four tablespoonfuls sugar, four tablespoonfuls melted butter, a teaspoonful vanilla, one cupful grated cocoanut and enough sifted flour to make a thick drop batter. Measure the flour before adding it, and for each pint stir into the batter one heaping teaspoonful baking powder. Beat well for a moment and bake in well buttered muffin pans.

Mock Woodcock.

Trim the crust from four slices bread and toast a golden brown. Spread thickly with butter and a dozen finely chopped anchovies. Pile on a warm dish and set in the oven. Beat well together the yolks four eggs, add one cupful cream and stir over a moderate fire until the mixture thickens. Pour quickly over the toast and send at once to the table.

Stuffed Biscuits.

Beat two eggs, add one pint warm milk, one teaspoonful salt and one-half a yeast cake dissolved in two tablespoonfuls lukewarm water. Add two tablespoonfuls butter, melted, and sufficient sifted flour to mix to a soft dough. Knead for five minutes, return to the bowl, set in a pan of warm water, cover closely and set aside until very light. Soak one pound prunes in water for 24 hours, drain and cut into small pieces. When the dough is very light take off pieces the size of an egg, make a hollow in the center, put in about a tablespoonful the prepared prunes and work the dough completely over the fruit. Arrange the biscuits close together in a greased pan, brush the tops with warm milk and when very light bake in a hot oven.

Coffee Fruit Cake.

One cupful molasses, one cupful brown sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful raisins, one cupful cleaned currants, three eggs, one cupful coffee, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in one teaspoonful boiling water, four cupfuls sifted flour, one teaspoonful each powdered cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Cream the butter, add the sugar and cream again, add the beaten eggs and spices, alternate the molasses and flour, add the dissolved soda and the fruits. Bake in a loaf in a slow oven; will take an hour or more according to the thickness of the loaf.

Spice Cake.

Cream well together one-half cupful butter and one and one-half cupfuls sugar. To one cupful thick sour cream add one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in one teaspoonful boiling water. To the creamed butter and sugar and one well beaten egg, and, when well mixed, the cream. Stir in one cupful seeded raisins, one-quarter cupful cornstarch, two cupfuls flour, one-quarter teaspoonful mace, one teaspoonful cinnamon and one-quarter teaspoonful cloves. Line a loaf pan with two thicknesses of paper, pour in the batter, dust with a little powdered sugar and bake from an hour to an hour and a half (according to thickness) in a moderate oven.

HOUSEHOLD

I wonder if all the sisters know that on washday, if they add to the suds that the white clothes are to be washed in one-half cup of coal oil to half a tub of water, the dirst will simply loosen and fall out. The goods will wash much easier. I have done this for years and find it lessens the drudgery of washday, and makes a blue Monday bright.—Mrs. B. W., Mich.

If M. E. G. will take one teaspoon of germo, one guart of hot water and let it cool to blood heat, then apply to the roots of houseplants, the black flies will leave. It will destroy worms in the soil, too.—E. P. W., N. Y.

Our Correspondents

A recent communication from Horace S. Lowry says that he was in the Fifteenth Ill. infantry, and also that he was a prisoner in Andersonville. I have a brother-in-law who was a sergeant of Co. E, Fifteenth Ill. infantry, who was a prisoner in Andersonville and was appointed as a commissary sergeant in Andersonville while in prison. He is now living at No. 1167 North Catalena avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

I enlisted in the Fifteenth, April, 1861; father would not let me go, but said if the war was not over in three months I could go after harvest. I waited until September 1, 1861, and enlisted at Galena, Ill., in Co. A, of Independent Battalion of Fremont rangers. We went to St. Louis arsenal, and although cavalrymen, we stood guard over 700 Confederates with old flintlock muskets. Our government had no carbines or horses for us. Uncle Sam was unprepared; it was 30 days before we got uniforms and spurs; finally we were furnished with horses and old Belgian muskets. We were then ordered consolidated into a regiment, and we joined the Third Mo. cavalry and served three years.—Cyremus E. Morris, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

Bachelor Mack says body and soul cannot be kept together on love and laughter alone, but they go a long way toward balancing the ration. He thinks the most important part of the old motto, "Look up, not down; look out, not in; look forward, not back; lend a hand," is "lend a hand." He says that when we are in trouble it doesn't matter which way the people look, so they come and help.

W. V. B. has a question which he thinks all of the readers should think about and discuss. It is, "Who is a better friend to us and which do we like better, the friend who tells us our faults or the friend who grins and bears them?"

That true optimism does not consist in closing our eyes to the bad conditions in life is the belief of New Mexico Chaser. He thinks it consists in recognizing those conditions and then finding and applying the remedy. There is misery, sorrow and sin in the world and he doesn't think we should ignore them. Instead, he believes in letting the sufferer's pain being eased, the sorrowful being comforted and the sinful repenting to God. That is true optimism, according to him.

Daisy Dell, Pa., writes: "Cherokee Girl, I would like to give you a glad hand shake. Your talk rings true. You behold the beauty of the sunrise, enjoy the music of the birds, and are a happy missionary. May your good work go on."

Mrs. E. M. Post, Eaton Rapids, Mich., 74, sends a copy of Rasolie, the Prairie Flower, and says it makes her feel young again to transcribe it for the Blade, which she has taken five years and could not do without. We should all enjoy a letter from Mrs. Post about the old times.

"We must first gain the love and confidence of our children, and then control of their dispositions will adjust itself," says Mrs. B. W. W., Mich. "I believe in children obeying their parents without question. I do not think scolding does much good. We are New York state people who moved to Michigan five years ago. We enjoy hearing from the Peace Page family.

Poems Wanted.

I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier, to Mabel Dunn, Meda, Ore.

The Old Elm Tree, to Pearl Alexander, Chloe, W. Va.

The Glass of Wine and Water, to Mrs. H. E. Powers, Lake Geneva, Wis.

In a Dark and Dismal Alley, to Mrs. Chauncey Lobdell, Windsor, N. Y.

Uncle Sam's Boys.

Herod the Great, the Infants Slew, is the first line of a quatrain wanted.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Crater Lake.

Crater Lake, National park, in southern Oregon, is Oregon's most wonderful natural playground. It is one of the most wonderful lakes known to scientists. The crest of a mighty mountain of this superb range has caved inward forming an oval bowl six miles in length and four miles wide. This bowl, filled with ice cold water with no known outlet, has remained year after year, one of the remarkable phenomena of nature.

Crater Lake has been set aside by congress as a national park. It is located in the Cascade mountains, 81 miles from Medford, and is reached by a highway from two points, Medford and Klamath Falls. This highway is completed to the very rim of the crater, and hundreds of autos and other conveyances travel over this highway during the summer months.

I had the pleasure of visiting Crater Lake last August, when I attended a meeting of the Knights of Pythias lodge held on August 18 in the crater of Wizard island. Two hundred and fifty members from the different lodges, K. of P., of Oregon and several from other states held a session in the bottom of the crater and initiated 25 strangers into the mysteries of knighthood.

We left Medford on the morning of the seventeenth by auto, arriving on the rim of the lake about 3 p. m., where we were met by committee who had preceded us and had arranged an open air restaurant and tents for all who came. On the evening of the seventeenth 96 autos registered at the government headquarters at the entrance to the park. More came in later. On the eighteenth there were all told 125 autos.

The Medford Lodge, K. of P., took in the first brass band that ever played on the rim of Crater Lake. There were 22 pieces in the band. On the morning of the eighteenth we were called to breakfast by the bugle. When through eating we marched by a long table where we were given a lunch box and a canteen for water as there was no water in the crater. After securing our lunch we started for the trail leading down to the surface of water which is one thousand feet below the rim of the crater and can only be reached by one winding trail about 4,000 feet long. It is the only place you can reach the water in the lake. A gate had been placed across the foot of the trail and no one but those having the K. of P. password could go through to the steam launches that were to carry us over to Wizard island, two and one-half miles. One launch could carry 30 and one 12 passengers.

When we landed at the foot of Wizard island we had to climb 750 feet to the rim of the old crater. There on the rim is a trail, and you can walk around the crater which is about one mile. After walking around the rim we descended into the crater, 180 feet, where we opened lodge and in the presence of nearly 300 knights we conferred the third rank of knighthood on 26 candidates. We then ate our lunch and over 250 knights registered there in the crater. The register was wrapped in oiled silk, sealed in a lead tube and buried in the crater. After the services we came out of the crater, descended to the boat landing, crossed the lake again and began the long 3,000-foot climb to the rim. It took me just 55 minutes to make the climb.

Crater Lodge, a large three-story wood and stone building, is built upon the rim of the crater. It is a very comfortable new building and the government is beautifying the grounds and building a highway around the rim of the lake, having several miles already completed.—G. W. H., Eugene, Oregon.

The Homesteaders.

We live in Montana near the Yellowstone river, and between the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee railroads. We located here three years ago and filed on 320 acres of land.

This is a good farming country though very new, as it was not opened to homesteaders until three and one-half years ago. The land is partly level and more is rolling. Some parts are rough. There are a few high hills about 12 miles away that are covered with pine trees. No mountains are in sight from here.

We can see Ingomar from here on a clear day. It is 14 miles north of us and we can see the trains threading their way over the plains. Ingomar is a new town, but is building up fast, and all the towns near here are growing the same way. One of the most interesting things in summer there is the large sheep shearing plant. It runs 40 clippers by motor power. They shear 40 sheep every five minutes. It takes a man on an average five minutes to shear one.

The grass is getting green here and the large bands of sheep, two or three thousand in each band, are on the plains now. We can hear the tinkle of the many bells. There are two herders, two or three good sheep dogs, and a covered cook and sleeping wagon, also a provision wagon to go with each band.

We surely have had some pioneer days while on the claim. There was nothing here but the bare prairie. We found the corners of sections, which had been surveyed in 1881. I always used to like to hear old people tell pioneer stories when I was small, and longed for a little log cabin, a fireplace and all the comforts of a cabin home. We have lived in a 14x20 ft. room, (many shacks are smaller) and are very cozy. We have enjoyed this kind of life, though we wouldn't always like to live that way. We will soon be farming on a larger scale and raising more stock.

The Blade is a very welcome visitor in our home. The things we mind most is being so far from our old home and relatives and no music. Reading and letters are a great help. I am 27 years old, my husband is 31, and we have a daughter of three.—Rhoda Bevelheimer, Myers, Mont.

Write us often. It is interesting to hear from a young pioneer. Have you any neighbors and do you have any church or social life?—M. H.

Choose Well.

It is natural for young girls to wish for the society of young men. How essential it is then that they choose respectable ones. The companionship of refined young men and women is helpful to both. A girl is known by the company she keeps. She can't afford to be seen with boys of doubtful character. If a man isn't a fit escort he is not going to be a fit life companion.

It is easy to form habits of companionship. Choose good company and the habit of being with good people will prevent the desire to associate with those of bad inclinations. Each of us has an influence on someone. Let us help someone who is watching us by being careful to choose the proper associates. Let us hear more on this topic.—Rethia Lovett, N. C.

Macaroni With Tomato Sauce.

Boil the macaroni in salted water until tender, then drain; add to it a good tomato sauce and let stand on the side of the fire until the sauce is partly absorbed. Sprinkle thickly with grated cheese.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

At High Rock.

I will tell of my trip to High Rock, N. C. Our Sunday school went there on a picnic in October. Leaving High Point at 8:15, arrived at High Rock 10:12 p. m. Taking our lunch baskets we walked down to the picnic grounds, which are on the banks of the Yadkin river. There was beautiful scenery at this place, with the river flowing peacefully and the stately old willows along its banks. After dinner together at a long table under the trees, we had a climb of about 30 minutes, which ended at the big rock, far up on the mountain side. Standing on the rock we could see the country for miles around with country homes here and there, and in the midst the beautiful river winding like a silver thread. I thank you all for letters and cards.—Bessie Sawyer, High Point, N. C.

Vermont Charms.

T. M. C., East Wallingford, let us hear some more of the Green Mountains and old Vermont charms. My father and mother lived in Vermont for 16 years and they tell me so much about it, and the Green Mountains.

The long winters and short summers, the white rabbits and white snow birds, and also of the over Easters that sweep across the Green Mountains and cover the fences that you can sometimes drive over them. I do so like to hear of the merry sleigh loads of boys and girls that go to some neighbor's house and spend a delightful evening. We are now farming in Pennsylvania. I like outdoors work and help father a good bit in making hay, picking apples, peaches, etc. I have for pets a two-year-old colt, Dexter, and a big rooster, Dick.—Pauline E. Morrell, Path P. O., Penn.

From N. Dakota.

I am a girl 13 years old. I live on a farm near the Cheyenne river. Last summer my brother Leslie and I drove five miles to school, but this spring we are going to a school three miles away in another district.

I have two brothers and one sister. I am keeping house now while my mamma is away. She has been gone about two months. My hobbies are reading, music and housekeeping. I am in the fourth grade of music.

I also like all kinds of outdoor sport. The stories I like best are the Alger books for boys. I can embroider and tatt. There is a large annual picnic ground about a half a mile from our home. We attend it every summer. Hundreds of people come to it. There are all kinds of foot races. I have won first prize many summers in the girls' race, but last summer a girl three years older than I got first prize.

We live on the Lost Totten Indian reservation. Every summer some of the Indians come and camp in the trees by the river.

How many of you know how to read and write secret letters? Maybe some of you know different ways. Our way is that there is nothing on the paper at all, not even a tiny mark, and those that don't know the secret can't read it.

My birthday is November 1. Have I a twin? How many of you like to draw? Last summer my teacher put 30 of my drawings on the school house walls. I would like very much to hear from the Blade boys and girls.—Beatrice I. Jermox, Warwick, N. D.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Carl Herrick, Twinsburg, O., advises, "If you start a job, don't stop when your half is done."

Hazel Chappelear, Waterford, O., did not miss a day of school last year nor so far this year.

Irene and Nellie Neil, sisters of Swiss, W. Va., make great pets of the animals on their farm.

Maude Baldwin, Wilder, Tenn., loves to roam over the Tennessee mountains and to fish and go to school.

Darleen Mae Jones, Newcastle, Va., is a cripple who will enjoy your cheering cards and messages.

Leffie White, Wilder, Tenn., finds many wild flowers in the woods about her home. Leffie is a new bird lover.

Verna Kyle, Hester Bennett, Florence Bennett, Jacob Phillips, Gilbert Kyle, Harvey Sachs and Sam Ware, all of Beverly, W. Va., would like cards.

Lillie Morris, Grafton, W. Va., would like a rug pattern.

Walter B. Hanlin, Mt. Storm, W. Va., believes in reading good books and thinks that young people should give more time to Bible study. Walter has a camera and takes pictures of birds, landscapes and friends. They made maple sugar recently at Walter's home, and he wished he could have had the Blade boys and girls with him for one day in the sugar camp.

Mary Lamson, Clinchport, Va., lost her mother nine years ago. She lives with her grandparents and has read many good books. Her father has traveled 30,000 miles, going 10 times from Virginia to Washington state.

Florence Gentry, Toliver, N. C., writes that her mother has been dead nine years.

POETS' CORNER

A Poor Sailor Boy.

'Tis of a poor sailor boy,
With courage stout and bold;
He courted a lady
Worth thousands of gold.
Her father said: "Dear daughter,
If this be your intent
To wed with a sailor boy,
I'll never give consent."

"Here is twelve thousand pounds,
On you I will bestow,
And this shall be your portion
Wherever you may go.
My blessing you shall have
And your fortune I will make,
Providing that the sailor boy
You ever will forsake."

She wrote a long letter
And to her true love sent,
All for to let him know
Her old father's intent;
Saying: "My heart is sincere
And my love shall be true,
There is none in this world
I can fancy but you."

He wrote a long letter
And tis he did say:
"O I am resolved
For to cross the wide sea;
Some crafty, great prospect
I do intend to try,
To deceive your old father,
Or else I will die."

He dressed himself up,
In rich purples did appear,
Disguised like a prince
With ten thousand a year.
With a star on his breast
Went to see his love again,
And the old man was so pleased
At the young prince from Spain.

Said he, "Most noble prince,
If this you will agree
To wed with my daughter
Your bride she shall be."
"With all my whole heart,"
The poor sailor boy did say,
"If she will be my bride
We'll be married today."

Then away to the church
They rode with all speed,
The old man gave up his daughter,
His daughter indeed.
Then up steps the sailor boy
Saying "Don't you know me,
I am the poor sailor boy,
You once turned away."

"You may go to the devil,"
The old man replies,
"You've robbed me of my daughter,
And my money likewise.
But since you have outwitted me
And ventured your life,
You have twelve thousand pounds
And a beautiful wife."

Pass the Apples!

By Frank Simpson.

When every pool in Eden was a mirror
That unto Eve her dainty charms proclaimed,
She went undraped without a single fear or
Thought that she had need to be ashamed.

'Twas only when she'd eaten of the apple
That she became inclined to be a prude,
And found that evermore she must grapple
With the debated problem of the nude.

Thereafter she devoted her attention,
Her time, and all her money to her clothes;
And that was the beginning of convention,
And modesty, as well, I may suppose.

Reactions came about in fashions recent,
Now girls conceal so little from the men,
It would seem, in the name of all that's decent,
Someone ought to pass the apples 'round again.

Nothing to Do.

By Rebecca Dunning Moore.

I know a little girl
About as big as you,
Who sighs ten times a day,
"I don't know what to do."

She has new toys and games,
A baby brother, too,
And yet she still complains,
"I don't know what to do."

The baby likes to romp,
And mother's busy, too.
Now can't you think of something
That this small girl could do?

Pictures From Memory.

By Alice Cary.

Among the beautiful pictures,
That hang on memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest
That seemeth the best of all.

Not for the gnarled oaks, olden
Dark with mistletoe,
Not for the milkwhite lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge.

Not for the vine on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the sweet pale cowslips,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep,
In the light of that dim old forest
He lieth in peace asleep.

Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
He roved there the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago.

When his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the autumn eves,
I made for my little brother
A bed of yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
And the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face,

And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell in his saintlike beauty
Asleep by the gates of light.

Therefore of all the pictures
That hang on memory's wall
The one of the dim old forest
"Seemeth the best of all."

A Marble Teacher.

By Hilary Brooke.

Uplifted in the marketplace it stood,
A statue, godlike in its majesty;
A form august—imperial robes that swept
From throat to foot in long, abundant folds;
A noble head enwreathed with victory's crown;
An earnest look of purpose, high and sweet;
A beckoning hand, and parted lips, as one
Who calls from strife and stress to love and light.

A little ragged slave girl, looked amazed
On that white loveliness—delayed, and passed
To turn again, lured by the potent charm
Of sculptured purity and strength ideal.

When next she came her elfin locks were smooth,
And clean the little slender limbs—again,
And her poor garments showed the needle's art.
Daily she sought that wondrous influence,
And thus the untaught child was guided on
To lofty purpose and to noble deeds,
And lifted from the slavery of soul.
O, so to live that those who see may say,
Surely this one to honor points the way.

The Claims of the Living.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The days grow shorter, the nights grow longer;
The headstones thicken along the way;
And life grows sadder, but love grows stronger
For those who walk with us day by day.

The tear comes quicker, the laugh comes slower;
The courage is less to do and dare;
And the tide of joy in the heart falls lower,
But all true things in the world seem truer,
And the better things of earth seem best,
And friends are dearer, as friends are fewer,
And love is all as our sun dips west.

Then let us clasp hands as we walk together,
And let us speak softly in low, sweet tone;
For no man knows on the morrow whether
We two pass in—or but one alone.

Health for Sick Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Been Woman's Most Reliable Medicine —Here is More Proof.

To women who are suffering from some form of woman's special ills, and have a constant fear of breaking down, the three following letters ought to bring hope:—

North Crandon, Wis.—"When I was 16 years old I got married and at 18 years I gave birth to twins and it left me with very poor health. I could not walk across the floor without having to sit down to rest and it was hard for me to keep about and do my work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had a displacement and ulcers, and would have to have an operation. This frightened me so much that I did not know what to do. Having heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would give it a trial and it made me as well as ever. I cannot say enough in favor of the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. Mayme Asbach, North Crandon, Wis.

Testimony from Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla.—"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I seemed to be good for nothing. I tired easily and had headaches much of the time and was irregular. I took it again before my little child was born and it did me a wonderful amount of good at that time. I never fail to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to ailing women because it has done so much for me."—Mrs. A. L. McCasland, 509 Have St., Lawton, Okla.

From a Grateful Massachusetts Woman.

Roxbury, Mass.—"I was suffering from inflammation and was examined by a physician who found that my trouble was caused by a displacement. My symptoms were bearing down pains, backache, and sluggish liver. I tried several kinds of medicine; then I was asked to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured me and I am pleased to be in my usual good health by using it and highly recommend it."—Mrs. B. M. Osgood, 1 Haynes Park, Roxbury, Mass.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Arbor Day.

I would like to know something about the celebration of Arbor Day and what it signifies—E. M., Otsego, Ohio.

Arbor Day is the annual tree planting day appointed by nearly every state in union, sometimes as a legal holiday and sometimes merely advisory. The date for observing this holiday varies with their respective climates. The purpose of this day is to prevent deforesttration of many parts of the country. Early in the 19th century people began to see that a remedy must be had to prevent the inroads upon the forests. Several books upon the subject were written, but the first to propose a regular Arbor Day was J. Sterling Morton, late commissioner of agriculture, then of Nebraska, who succeeded in inducing his almost treeless state to set apart a day for planting trees.

In 1872 almost a million trees were planted in state on the day set aside The first states to copy Nebraska were Kansas and Tennessee and then Minnesota. It was not until 1882 that Ohio joined, and from then on state after state rushed to take part in observing the day.

Surnames.

Please tell when people in Europe acquired surnames—E. A. E., Alta, W. Va.

Names were introduced into England by the Normans, and were adopted by the nobility about 1100. The old Normans used Fitz, which signifies son, as Fitzherbert. The Irish used O, for grandson, as O'Donnell, and the Scottish Highlanders used Mac, as MacDonald. The northern nations added the word son to the fathers' name, as Williamson.

Mound Builders.

Can you tell me something in these columns about the mound builders of this country?—H. N. W., Bainbridge, N. Y.

Mound builders is a general term popularly applied by antiquarians and ethnologists to the aboriginal race of people residing in the American continent, and by whom the various earthworks, called Indian mounds, forts, etc., were constructed.

The architectural remains of the mound builders are to be found in each of the grand divisions of the continent. That portion of the United States which lies between the Appalachians and Rocky Mountains presents in three groups at once the oldest and rudest monuments of by-gone times, the first group extending from Missouri; the second occupying the Mississippi valley; and the third the Allegheny to the waters of the stretching from South Carolina to Texas. The several groups consist of numberless mounds, the circumvallations of earth and stone—1,500 of the latter and 10,000 of the former being said to exist in Ohio alone. The erections themselves range from 5 to 30 feet in height, while the areas enclosed vary from 20 to 40 acres and one in Arkansas is said to embrace a square mile. Whether these colossal structures were intended for worship or defense, it is impossible to decide; more probably, however, they were of military character, provided with cisterns for water.

The mounds were constructed in various shapes, such as conical, elongate or wall-like, pyramidal and effigy. Most of the burial mounds are conical in shape, with a low, broad or round top. The well-like mounds are earthworks with the appearance of walls. The typical form of the pyramidal mounds is a truncated quadrangular pyramid. Some are circular, however, and a few are irregularly pentagonal distinguished by the flat top. Some of them have terraces extending outward from one or two sides, and others a ramp or roadway leading up to the level surface.

Electrocution.

Please give a list of the states where the death penalty is electrocution.—J. H. D., Cairo, W. Va.

The following are the states where the death penalty for crime is accomplished by the use of the electric chair: Arkansas, Kentucky, Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia.

Stephen C. Foster.

Will you kindly publish a short sketch of the life of Stephen C. Foster in these columns?—H. T. M., Eighty Four, Pa.

On July 4, 1826, Stephen Collins Foster was born. He was the son of a prosperous merchant who was able to give him a good education in the public schools and one of the colleges of Pennsylvania. He still studied after leaving college by taking lessons at home which included music and drawing. Having a musical inclination he learned to play on several instruments, but though his friends advised him to cultivate his musical talent, he at first refused, thinking it might harm his originality. When he found that it would better it, he devoted several years in studying the pianoforte and the voice.

When he was only 17 years old, Foster composed his first song, which was favorably received. His third song was submitted to a minstrel troupe, and its popularity was so great that it carried his fame far and wide. In 1854 Foster married Jennie McDowell and removed to New York, where he supplied his publishers with one song after the other. Many of them were negro songs which had become favorites among the youths of the present generation. One company of minstrels gave him $500 for the sole use of the song entitled Way Down Upon the Suwanee River. Besides receiving the large royalties from this song, noted opera singers such as Jennie Lind used it in their encores. Foster wrote a total of about 150 songs, one-fourth of which were negro ditties.

All of Foster's songs display refinement, and his negro songs are free from coarseness and buffoonery. The fact that he attended many negro camp meetings accounts for his writing of songs with such peculiar negro flavor. His range of invention was limited, his harmonies simple, the accomplishments easy; the voice part ranged within limited compass. After the decline of Foster's popularity he gave way to irregular habits. His publishers did not, as some claim, treat him selfishly. During the last years of his sad life, his songs took on a more devotional character, and breathed more of home and love.

In person Foster was slight, a little below the medium height with a timid expression of countenance, soft brown eyes, and lofty forehead. His eyes is in some ways similar to that of Edgar Allan Poe, who was, like Foster, a genius of whom America may be proud, but to whom the world made a sorry return while living. January 13, 1864, saw the death of this composer. He was a penniless wanderer alone in the city of New York.

First Postage Stamp.

Will you kindly give me some information about the first postage stamp?—J. J. S., Vistula, Ind.

The first appearance of the postage stamp was made in 1839. Its invention is due to James Chalmers, a printer, of Dundee, who died in 1853. According to a decree on December 21, 1839, England adopted the adhesive stamp, and issued the first stamps for public use on May 6, 1840. A year later they were introduced in the United States, and soon afterwards in Bavaria, Belgium and France.

Army and Navy Officers.

I would like to know the names of the ranking officers of the army and the navy of the United States.—C. L. A., Chrisney, Ind.

The major-generals of the army in the order of their seniority are as follows: Leonard Wood, F. F. Bell, T. H. Barry, W. H. Carter, A. Murray, J. B. Aleshire, Frederick Funston, H. L. Scott, W. C. Gorgas and G. W. Goethals. The brigadier-generals ahe W. Crozier, T. H. Bliss, A. L. Mills, H. G. Sharpe, J. J. Pirshing, E. A. Garlington, M. M. Macomb, R. K. Evans, E. H. Crowder, E. M. Weaver, C. R. Edwards, F. McIntyre, J. Parker, H. Liggett, G. P. Schiven, C. A. Devol, J. P. Wisser, T. F. Davis, C. J. Bailey, D. C. Kingman, George Bell, Jr., H. P. McCain, H. A. Greene, W. A. Mann, H. Hall, F. S. Strong, H. F. Hughes and W. L. Sibert.

The flag officers of the navy are Admiral George Dewey and the following rear-admirals: Thomas B. Howard, Austin M. Knight, Bradley A. Fiske, James M. Helm, C. M. Winslow, Nathaniel R. Usher, Frank F. Fletcher, Wythe M. Parks, William B. Caperton, Walter F. Worthington, Clifford J. Boush, Henry T. Mayo, Benjamin Tappan, Charles F. Pond, Walter McLean, DeWitt Coffman, Reynold T. Gall, William F. Fullam, Albert G. Winterhalter, Augustus F. Fechteler, Albert Gleaves, Herbert O. Dunn, Albert W. Grant and William S. Benson.

Nominating Presidents.

Please give the method of procedure followed by national conventions in nominating a candidate for President of the United States.—J. S. H., Garrettsville, Ohio.

About six months prior to the meetin of a national convention, the national committee assembles and formulates a call for the national convention, at the same time publishing the ratio and number of delegates to which each state is entitled, together with the manner of choosing them. The committee also selects a place for the convention to be held and appoints an executive committee to take charge of the arrangements. A few days before the convention meets the national committee, or its executive committee, arranges the program of the proceedings. The persons to be presented as officers of the convention are selected. They are the temporary and permanent chairmen and the secretary. The convention usually ratifies these selections. The temporary organization prepares the work for the permanent organization. This consists of the appointment of standing committees of the convention, the committee on credentials being the most important as it reports a roll of delegates entitled to hold seats in the convention.

Upon accomplishing this the permanent organization takes place and the convention's business is proceeded with. One or two days is usually consumed by the contesting delegations pressing their claims before the credentials committee. All notices of contests are filed with the national committee in writing, the papers being passed to the committee on credentials with the official roll as reported by the national committee. Either at the close of the convention or at some time during its meeting each state delegation selects some member as the state member of the national committee. These are usually summoned to meet before the convention closes its business. At this meeting the committee organizes, choosing the national chairman and secretary. The members are chosen for four years until the next convention.

In Democratic national conventions the state has always been the normal voting unit, the casting of the number of votes possessed by a state being made according to the will of the majority of the delegation from the state. In the Republican conventions the voting unit has always been the congressional districts or the individual delegates.

1912 Primaries.

What can you tell concerning the preference shown in the primaries of 1912 for Theodore Roosevelt as presidential nominee of the Republican party?—G. H., Mt. Gilead, O.

There were 15 states which held primaries in 1912 to give the voters a chance to express their choice for presidential candidates of each party. In some of these states there was no primary held by the Republican party. California favored Taft. Roosevelt was the choice in New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania and South Dakota. La Follette was the favorite in the Wisconsin primaries.

Henry Ford.

I would like to have you please publish a biography of Henry Ford.—A. L., Gallipolis, O.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, was born in Greenfield, Mich., on July 30, 1863. He received his education in the district schools of Greenfield. On April 11, 1888, he married Clara J. Bryant of Greenfield. He learned the machinist's trade and has been located in Detroit since 1887. He was chief engineer of the Edison Illuminating Co. In 1903 Ford organized and became president of the Ford Motor Co., the largest manufacturer of automobiles in the world. In January, 1914, this company announced a plan of profit sharing involving the distribution of $10,000,000 annually among its employes.

Miscellaneous.

S. A. S., Freeport, Ohio—When coins are milled the edges are raised, protecting the work on the stamped coin from abrasion.

G. W. W., Weavers' Ford, N. C.—Our references do not give any information concerning the life of Lyman H. Johnson.

G. A. J., Frazier's Bottom, W. Va.—Bar examinations are usually held in the capital of the state in which the applicant wishes to practice. Each state provides for its own examination requirements.

F. M. H., Mecklenburg, N. Y.—It would take too much space to answer your question fully. Information concerning the exact nature of the big guns used by the different countries in the European war is very vague.

J. M. S., Cowansville, Pa.—Your question is too scientific to be discussed in this department.

C. F. F., Geneva, Ind.—This department does not print opinions on different subjects. Its purpose is to state facts alone.

B. S. S., Good Hope, Ill.—As we have stated before in these columns we have no information concerning the life of the Mexican leader, Carranza.

J. N. C., Ihava, Ill.—Time and time again we have published the list of nations engaged in the war, together with their reasons for taking part. The answer takes too much space to be repeated every month.

H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.—We do not give them. This department is not for the purpose of giving a synopsis of different novels.

W. M. S., Clarksburg, W. Va.—It is against the rules of this department to ask more than one question unless they are on the same subject.

J. E. S., Greenville, Pa.—There is no law to provent you from selling your story and photoplay to two different companies unless one of them wants the sole publication rights. The copyright law protects the author.

G. F., Circle, Mont.—Both the Scotch collie and the shepherd dog have the same general characteristics, but the collie is lighter and more elegant. It also has a sharper muzzle.

A. F. C., East Liverpool, O.—Our rules prevent us giving the value of rare coins or stamps.

C. E. S, Wellsburg, W. Va.—Write to the public land office at Washington, D. C., for information concerning homesteads in Alaska.

E. W., Sullivan, O.—General Custer was killed on June 25, 1876, by the Indians. When this paper stated that he was killed in 1873 it was a typographical error.

ALASKAN RAILWAY TAPS RICH MINERAL SECTION

Route Passes Through Realm of Magnificent Glacial Streams of Milky Water.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER
(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Cordova, Alaska.

I HAVE crossed Prince William sound from Seward to Cordova. Seward is the terminus of Uncle Sam's railway to Fairbanks and Cordova is the terminus of the Copper River railway, which was built by the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate to open up their great copper mines which are at Kennicott, about 200 miles in the interior. The two ports lie almost opposite each other at the western and eastern ends of the great bay known as Prince William sound. Their distance apart is the width of the bay, which is 200 miles. Both ports have excellent harbors free from ice all the year round. Both are close to valuable coal fields, and each forms a natural gateway for a railroad to the interior of the country.

The railroad commission appointed by President Taft to plan out the best lines of transportation for the development of Alaska chose Cordova and the Copper River road for extension to Fairbanks in preference to Seward and the Alaska Northern, but it advised that a second road be built from Seward around Cook inlet and across to the Yukon by way of the Iditarod gold region. It also proposed a branch line to the Matanuska coal fields. The present administration has decided that the Seward-Fairbanks line is the better, and the road along that route is now being built. It is not improbable that the Copper River road may be extended at some time in the future.

During my stay in Cordova I have taken a trip over this railroad. Its technical name is the Copper River and Northwestern railway. The cars go smoothly. The passenger coaches are like those of the states. Their finish is oak and the seats are upholstered in wicker. The road is well built and well ballasted. It has the standard-gauge track, with 70-pound rails similar to those on the new government railway. The road crosses the mountains by easy grades, having a maximum of not over 8-10 or 9-10 per cent, and it is so made that a train load of about 700 tons can be carried each way over it. The construction of the road began in 1906, and was completed in 1911. Its cost, it is said, is somewhere between fifteen and twenty million dollars, and some of its building shows great skill and scientific engineering. There are 196 miles of road now in operation, and upon this there are daily freight trains on the Kennicott branch, and three trains a week between Cordova and Chitina, the station from where it was proposed to extend the road on to Fairbanks.

The company has office buildings and machine and car shops here at Cordova. It has also built a large ocean wharf accessible to steamers at all stages of the tide. The cars bring their freight right to the steamers and are unloaded with the minimum of handling. There are ample warehouses and facilities for furnishing the steamers with fresh water and fuel oil. There is an automobile service between the wharf and the town, which is about three-quarters of a mile away. As soon as our ship came to anchor the hatches were raised and we began to load copper ore. The ore cars were automatically dumped and the bags of copper, each holding about a half-bushel, were shot from the cars right into the hold of the steamer. The loading went on for almost a day, and during that time we took in a cargo valued at about $800,000.

Taps Rich Section.

Among the arguments advanced in favor of the government buying the Copper River and Northwestern railroad was that the traffic already developed would have made the railroad a live working proposition from the very start. The route taps the Wrangell range, the richest known mineral section of Alaska. This range has gold, copper and silver. It has the richest copper mines of the world, and some which are now producing 60,000,000 pounds of copper a year at a cost of less than 5 cents a pound. The road is now bringing down from the Kennicott mines 200 car loads of such ore per month, and its yearly revenue from that source is something like $2,000,000. The ore is charged freight according to its value, and that now coming down averages over 70 per cent pure copper and pays at the rate of a thousand dollars a carload. Some of the lower grade ores pay only $7 or $8 a ton.

Another argument made for the Copper River railroad was its accessibility to the Bering river coal field, which is only 32 miles from the present tracks and about 75 miles from Cordova. This is the coal that was so widely discussed when Mr. Gifford Pinchot and others made their great campaign for conservation. It is of excellent character, and it could be brought here to Cordova for smelting and reducing the ores. There are at present being mined about Prince William sound and in the mountains nearby ores amounting to 50,000 tons per month. Much of this goes over the railway to Cordova, and it all has to be transported from here to the smelters at Tacoma, 1,200 miles away. With smelters at Cordova, the cost of reduction would be greatly decreased and new mineral regions could be opened up. At the same time, the coal from the Bering river field would have a local market, and both the coal and the ore would furnish a steady and valuable traffic to the railway.

The Copper River and Northwestern road now reaches the town of Chitina, and the extension from there to Fairbanks would require 313 miles more to be built. The cost of this the Taft commission estimated at something like $14,000,000. The Copper River road, I am told here, was offered to the government at its physical valuation, or at its cost to the owners, which was something like $15,000,000, making a total for the through line of $29,000,000. The extension of the road would have passed through the rich farming lands of the Tanana valley, and the mineral regions developed thereby would have been greater, it is said, than those reached by the extension of the Alaska Northern railway. The Copper river route to Fairbanks would have been 18 miles shorter than the road now being constructed, and it would have had the advantage of a terminus 200 miles nearer Seattle. As it is now the steamers going to Seward call at Cordova on the way.

A Picturesque Route.

The Copper River and Northwestern railway is one of the picturesque routes of the world. It is the only railroad that carries you right to the foot of the magnificent glaciers and allows you to examine these greatest wonders of nature while the train stops. Within an hour of our arrival at Cordova an excursion train started out from the wharf, and the tourists on board were carried a distance of about 50 miles up the Copper River valley to the Miles and Childs glaciers, two mighty rivers of ice that stand almost facing each other on opposite sides of the track.

Leaving Cordova the road winds around the hills high over the water. It hangs to rocky cliffs, which are covered with a dense vegetation. A little later it enters the mouth of the Copper River valley and skirts Eyak lake, which fills a depression scooped out by some prehistoric glacier. The lake is star shaped and is almost entirely shut in by wooded mountains, which rise abruptly from the water's edge. The road goes for four miles along the winding shores of this lake, and then crosses the Eyak river, which carries the glacial waters of the lake out to the sea. It is by this river that the boats from Cordova go into and out from the lake, and during the summer months the stream is gay with canoes, rowboats and power crafts of every description. The lake teems with fish and it has excellent trout. During the winter it is sometimes frozen over, and is then used for skating and sleighing. There is some fishing done at that time through holes in the ice.

Leaving the lake we passed through a dense forest of spruce, some of the trees of which were two feet in diameter. We then wound our way over the Copper river delta, crossing stream after stream, which comes from the great glaciers of the interior. The flats extend for a distance of 16 miles east and west, a wide expanse of green, level land, half swamps, with water here and there showing out of the green. There are ducks and geese on the ponds. They fly up and away as the train comes. We could often see walls of green ice from the train. The glaciers reached the clouds that dark, rainy day. There was a dense forest between us and them. The ice seemed to be looking at us over the trees.

We rode by several fox farms, composed of wire netting, with red and black foxes within; and further on at one side we saw the graves of some miners who tried in vain to get through by this way to the Klondike in the gold rush of 1898.

Some parts of the flats are flooded by the ocean at high tide. There are many bridges. At Mile 16 the bridges seem to go from island to island. We are crossing the mouths of the stream. As we left Round Island we passed through snowsheds on the flats. It is an unusual thing to build snowsheds on the level. A little further on we crossed Long Island, and at Mile 34 came to the Hot Cake Channel bridge. It is so called because a party of engineers were shut up there during the railway construction and for weeks had nothing to eat but hot cakes. They called the place Hot Cake channel, and so it is known to this day.

The road goes over flats like these all the way to the foot of the mountains. It winds about through the delta, crossing the channels. The engineers had to wade through the mud to lay out the route, and it was hard to find a solid roadbed. At Mile 29 we were only 32 miles from the Bering river coal field, and 20 miles further on came to the narrow passage through which the road runs between the Miles and Childs glaciers. Here the road crosses the Miles Glacier bridge, which cost more than $1,500,000 to build, and then goes on its way up the mountains.

See Many Glaciers.

Think of riding on a railroad for two hours or more with glaciers in sight almost all the way. The Copper River valley is a great glacial garden. Just east of Eyak lake is Scott glacier, which is a mile wide and six miles in length. It is only seven miles from the track, but is of so little account that it is seldom placed on the map. Sheridan glacier is about 15 miles from Cordova and within two miles of the railway. This glacier rises in snow fields about a mile above sea level and ends in a great bulb-shaped tongue which is only four miles in length and three miles in width. The terminus is a mighty pear of ice 150 feet above sea level.

A little east of Sheridan glacier is Sherman glacier, which flows southwestward for a length of over seven miles, and not far away from the railway is Pickett glacier, an ice tongue more than four miles in length. And then there are Saddlebag glacier, which is south of Pickett, and Goodwin glacier, which expands into a bulb of two or three miles in width where it enters the valley. The McPherson glacier, which can also be seen from the railroad, is seven miles long, while Goodwin has a greater length by three miles or more.

The two mightiest glaciers of the Copper River valley are the Miles and the Childs. Childs glacier is within a quarter of a mile or so of the track, and Miles glacier is in plain sight as you sit in the cars facing the Childs Glacier bridge. Of these two the Miles glacier is by far the larger. It rises in the snowfields of the mountains and it is probably 50 miles long. Where it enters the Copper River valley it spreads out in a great bulb, which at the end is six and one-half miles across. It is about 12½ miles around the whole front. The water of the glacer flow into the Copper river, but there is also a lake in front of it, which is about two miles in width and four miles in length.

Our train stopped on a switch near the bridge, in plain sight of both glaciers, and we had an hour or so to look at the Childs glacier, which is within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad. We left the cars and made our way over a trail through a thicket of green bushes twice as high as our heads. We crossed open places where there were great patches of pink blossoms and ferns and grass that reached to our waists. As we went onward the stones and bowlders increased in number, and upon leaving the bushes we entered the terminal moraine of the glacier, which is made up of rocks of all sizes down to pebbles as big as a pea.

The vegetation had now disappeared and we stood on the bank of a river whose glacial waters looked like skim milk. We were right under a mighty ice wall that ascended straight up from the water to a greater height than that of the dome of our capitol at Washington. This wall is washed by the river. It extends along the banks of the stream for a length of four miles and runs backward for more than 10 miles up the valley. It is composed of broken and uneven cliffs of pale green ice, from which ice masses are continually fallin. It is estimated that more than eight billion pounds of ice break off from it every year. That would be enough to load a train of cars 500 miles long, or enough to give 80 pounds to every man, woman and child in the United States and leave some to spare.

We could see the ice blocks breaking off as we stood under the wall on the opposite bank of the milky river. First came a cracking, which sounded like a battery of heavy artillery. Then a mass of pure white, weighing thousands of tons, broke loose from the glacier. It seemed to hang in midair for an instant. It then plunged down into the stream with a thunderous roar, sending up a high cloud of spray. A moment later the mist had cleared away, and the ice block or berg could be seen rising and falling, sending waves in billows almost to our feet.

Movement of Glaciers.

The breaking of the ice is caused by the melting and also by the force of the great ice river as it flows slowly down from the heights. The movement of the glacier varies in speed from time to time. During the years 1906, 1907 and 1908 it came forward only two or three feet a day, but in 1909 its motion increased to five or six feet, and in August, 1910, it was advancing at the rate of 30 or 40 feet daily. After that it began to subside, and in June, 1911, it was moving at less than two feet per day. When the motion was at its height the movement of the glacier was observed by some of the scientists of the National Geographic society, who were sent to Alaska to investigate and describe its wonderful glaciers. The investigations covered three years and they were made at a cost of about $17,000, paid by the society. Their work has thrown a new light upon the ice age of America, and it has been recently embodied in a book entitled Alaskan Glacier Studies, which is of the greatest value.

The scientists made careful observations of the Childs glacier and photographed it from time to time when it was moving along at the rate of 30 or 40 feet daily. One of them describes the changes from day to day. They would come out in the morning to find tons of ice resting where their cameras had stood the day previous and to see a great tree, perhaps a hundred years old prone on the ground with its butt beneath the glacier. The night before the same tree had been upright and the ice some distance away. In this movement the ice tore trees out by the roots. It acted like so many mighty plows, ripping up the earth to bed rock, and carrying the turf and bushes along a level 10 or 15 feet higher than that of the plain.

It was this movement of the Childs glacier that was advanced as one of the reasons why the United States government should not choose the Copper River & Northwestern railway route as the best entrance to the interior of Alaska. The opponents of that route claimed that the glacier would some time advance so as to cover the railroad and wipe out the tracks. One end of the glacier is now not more than 1,500 feet from the bridge, and I am told that the ice has advanced that much in a single season. If this is so the finger known as the north lobe of the glacier will some day swallow the bridge. On the other hand, the advocates of the Copper River valley route claim there is little danger of such an event and that it could be easily remedied should it occur.

Finds Gold in Apples.

Four hundred dollars in gold pieces that had been hidden in a bag of dried apples two years ago, and then forgotten, was returned to Joe Slavco, a farmer of Mt. Carmel, Pa., when Earl Miler, a baker, bought the apples and found the money.

Why Suffer From Migraine or Sick Headache?

Dr. J. J. Caldwell says that this exceedingly distressing disease does not shorten life, but does not appear to be curable. Sufferers from this affliction are condemned to undergo the periodical attacks every few weeks until they are forty years of age, after which the attacts are less frequent, and finally disappear entirely. Palliative measures during the attack are all that it is possible to suggest, while care in the diet is the best preventive measure. An attack may often be prevented by taking two anti-kamnia tablets when the first symptoms appear, and one anti-kamnia tablet every two hours during the attack shortens it, eases the pain and brings rest and quiet.

Anti-kamnia tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They quickly relieve all Pain.

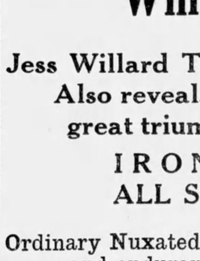
Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

NOW Is The Time You Need Glasses

Summer time is the most trying of all seasons on the eyes. The glares, the air is full of dust and grit, the heat hurts and burns, and your your eye nerves. Why not stop this right now? Let me help you to your eyes, save you this strain and eye pain. Let me prove, free, what Perfect Vision Spectacles, with their scientifically ground lenses, will do stop this eye strain.

Don't Send Me A Cent

When you answer this advertisement, as I insist on sending you these glasses without any deposit or payment from you—not one penny. I want you to try them free. When you come home from the field and your eyes burn and ache from the heat and glare of the sun, wind and dust, I want you to sit down and put them on and see with what ease and comfort they will enable you to read and sew, or see clearly at a distance or close up, in sunlight or in shadow, morning, noon or night, without the slightest headache or eye suffering.



See again how you can read the finest print in your bible, or see clear across to the horizon as clear as you did in your young days. I don't want you to them just for one night. Try them out for fully days—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday—and three days more. Not one day; not a whole week, but a week and a half. Wear them around the house, see how easily you will be able to see to file your saw, or cut doors, at church and meeting, out hunting, and everywhere else you go. Try them faithfully. Test them at my cost and expense. Let me send you a pair of these Gold-filled Perfect Vision Spectacles now being worn and used by tens of thousands of men and women citizens of the United States.

I Will Send Them To You Free

Sit down right now—this very minute—and fill out the below coupon once, let Uncle Sam deliver into your own hands, at your own door, a pair these Gold-filled Perfect Vision Spectacles of mine, in a handsome lined German Silver-tipped Pocket-book Spectacle Case, absolutely free you to try. I will even pay the postage on them, and you are to judge for yourself. Can anything be fairer? Address me personally.

PROPRIETOR, ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE,
PERSONAL, Room 5, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I herewith enclose this certificate which entitles me, by return mail, to a pair of your Gold-filled Perfect-Vision Spectacles, complete; also a the leatherette, plush-lined, German silver-tipped, pocket-book spectacle case, without cost to me, so I can try them out, under your own offer, of a full ten days' actual test—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and three days more. This is not to cost me one penny, and if like the glasses and keep them, I am to pay you $1.50 only—no more and no less. But if, for any reason whatsoever, I don't wish to keep them (and myself, am to be the sole judge), I will return them to you without paying you a single cent for them, as you agreed in the above advertisement, send them on ten days' absolute free trial. With this understanding I mail you this certificate, and it is agreed that you will stick to your word and I will stick to mine. Don't fail to answer the following questions:

How old are you?.....How many years have you used glasses (if any)?.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

Rural Route.....Box No.....State.....

Controller of the Currency Williams is an author of no mean ability.

Over 90 per cent of the workers in 87 cities, out of the 303 occupations, are men.

Spain is chedited with producing more than three-quarters of the world's supply of olive oil.

The young condor does not fly until its first year.

How Nuxated Iron Helped Me Whip Frank Moran

Jess Willard Tells Secret of His Easy Victory Also reveals hitherto untold secret of his great triumph over Jack Johnson; Says

IRON IS GREATEST OF ALL STRENGTH BUILDERS

Ordinary Nuxated Iron will often increase the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent. in two weeks time.

I consider that plenty of iron in my blood is the secret of my great strength, power and endurance.

Jess Willard

SPECIAL NOTE—Dr. E. Sauer, a well known physician who has studied widely in both this country and Europe, has been specially employed to make a thorough investigation into the real secret of the great strength, power and endurance of Jess Willard, and the marvelous value of nuxated iron as a strength builder.

NEW YORK—Upon being interviewed at his apartment in the Colonial Hotel, Mr. Willard said: "Yes, I have a chemist with me to study the value of different foods and products as to their power to produce great strength and endurance, both of which are so necessary in the prize ring. On his recommendation, I have often taken nuxated iron and I have particularly advocated the free use of iron by all those who wish to obtain great physical and mental power. Without it I am sure that I should never have been able to whip Jack Johnson so completely and easily as I did, and while training for my bout with Frank Moran, I regularly took nuxated iron, and I am certain that it was a most important factor in my winning so easily." Continuing, Dr. Sauer said: "Mr. Willard's case is only one of hundreds which I could cite from my own personal experience which proves conclusively the astonishing power of nuxated iron to restore strength and vitality even in most complicated chronic conditions."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20, full of vigor, vim and vitality of a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health, at 46 careworn and nearly all in, but at 50, a miracle of vitality and health, beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times before, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc., that start as and true cause which started these diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable the blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly, like a plant trying to grow in soil deficient in iron. If you are not as strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Then take two five grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the time double their strength in two weeks and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time. Numerous by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months and even obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron, etc., as they save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily digested and assimilated, like nuxated iron, or you want it to do you any good. Otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

Many an athelete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the fight, while many another has gone down to glorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor a secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are largely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in all forms of indigestion, as well as for nearly all run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is sold by all druggists.—Advertisement.

MUTT AND JEFF It Looks as Though Jeff Might Have to Come Up for Air

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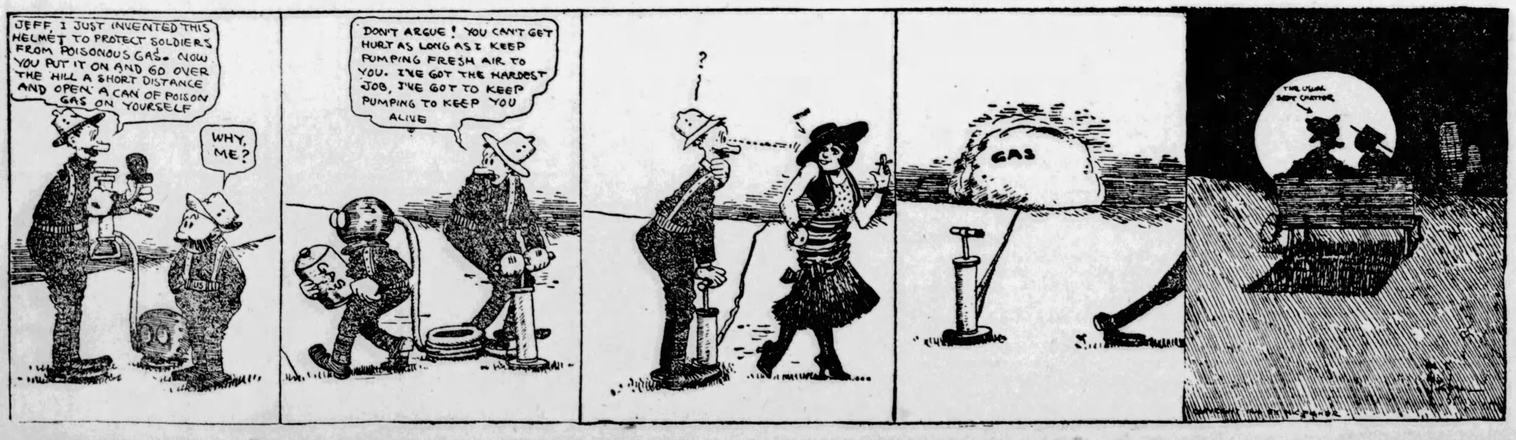
By "Bud" Fisher


JEFF, I JUST INVENTED THIS HELMET TO PROTECT SOLDIERS FROM POISONOUS GAS. NOW YOU PUT IT ON AND GO OVER THE HILL A SHORT DISTANCE AND OPEN A CAN OF POISON GAS ON YOURSELF
WHY, ME?
DON'T ARGUE! YOU CAN'T GET HURT AS LONG AS I KEEP PUMPING FRESH AIR TO YOU. I'VE GOT THE HARDEST JOB, I'VE GOT TO KEEP PUMPING TO KEEP YOU ALIVE
GAS
?
GAS
THE USUAL BODY CHUTTER

No craving for tobacco in any form when you begin taking Tobacco Redeemer. Don't try to quit the tobacco habit unaided. It's a losing fight against heavy odds and means a serious shock to the nervous system. Let the tobacco habit quit YOU. It will quit you, if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer, according to directions for two or three days. It is a most marvelously quick and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind. It is in no sense a substitute for tobacco. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It makes not a particle of difference how long you have been using tobacco, how much you use or in what form you use it—whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, Tobacco Redeemer will positively banish every trace of desire in from 48 to 72 hours. This was absolutely guarantee in every case or money refunded.

Write today for our free booklet showing the deadly effect of tobacco upon the human system and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you of the habit.

Newell Pharmacal Company,
St. Louis, Mo.
Dept. 425

THE MARKETS

Toledo, May 15.—The wheat market opened lower here today. The near options were ¼c lower. September was 1c off. Shortly after the opening prices were higher, and practically Saturday's closing level. Liverpool was dull and unchanged, steady. Most of the area which needed rain got enough and the crop is considered broken. There has been little green bug damage, it is said, leaving Hessian fly in the ground as a bull factor.

			Close	
	High.	Low.	May 15.	May 13.
Wheat—Dec.	1.24	1.23	1.23¾	1.24
May	1.24	1.23	1.23¾	1.24
July	1.23½	1.23½	1.23¾	1.24⅝
Sept.	1.24¼	1.23½	1.23½	1.24⅝
Corn—May			75¾	75¾
July	75½	75½	75½	75¾
Sept.	77	77½	76¼	76½
Oats—May	76¾	76¾	76	76⅝
July	76¾	76	75	75⅝
Sept.	....	....	48	48½
Rye—May	48½	48	48	48½
July	46½	46⅝	45⅜	46⅝
Sept.	46⅝	46⅝	41⅝	42
Barley—	42	41⅝		
Timothy—May	....	....	8.82	8.80
July	....	....	8.22	8.80
Sept.	....	....	8.80	8.77
Clover—	....	....	96½	97½
Pork—	....	....	9.00	9.00
Ribs—	....	....	3.60	3.50
Lard—	....	....	3.40	3.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—May	1.15⅝	1.15⅝	1.15¼	1.16⅜
July	1.17⅞	1.16⅛	1.16⅝	1.17⅝
Sept.	1.17⅝	1.16¼	1.16½	1.17⅛
Corn—May	....	....	74¾	74⅞
July	74⅝	73⅞	74	74⅝
Sept.	73⅝	72⅝	73	73½
Oats—May	....	....	46¼	47⅝
July	47⅝	47¼	42⅝	43½
Sept.	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—	24.30	24.00	24.05	23.95
	23.50	23.25	23.75	23.65
	23.40	23.25	23.37	23.45
Lard—	....	....	12.87	12.87
	13.00	12.90	12.87	12.87
	13.12	13.00	13.00	13.00
Ribs—	....	....	12.80	12.75
	12.82	12.75	12.77	12.75
	12.95	12.85	12.87	12.85

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—May	....	....	1.21⅝	1.22¼
July	....	....	1.21¼	1.22
Sept.	....	....	1.18¼	1.18⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—May	....	....	1.21⅜	1.21⅞
July	....	....	1.21⅜	1.22⅜

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade).

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 32c; fancy dairy, 32c.

Creamery Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints; 10-lb. tubs, 20c; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Michigan, 18@18½c; York state, brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, domestic swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 40c; Longhorn, 19c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 22c; strictly fresh, 23c; case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 15c lb.

Beans—Per bu., 90c.

Beets—Per dozen, $2.75 per hamper; Southern stock, $2.50.

Cabbage—Southern Cabbage—$3.50 per crate.

Celery—Michigan Celery—Large, per dozen, 75c.

Cucumbers—Per dozen, $2.00.

Egg Plants—Per dozen, 90c@$1.00.

Endive—Per lb., 20c.

Garlic—Per lb., 10c.

Lettuce—Leaf, 15c.

Lettuce—Boston Head Lettuce—$3.25.

Lettuce—Head Lettuce—$3.00.

Mushrooms—Per pound, 75c.

Onions—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.

Onions—Per bushel, $2.00@2.25.

Parsley—Home-grown—Per 4-qt. basket, 50c.

Peas—$2.25.

Potatoes—$2.00@2.85 per sack.

Potatoes—Florida Potatoes—Per barrel, $5.50@6.50.

Radishes—Hothouse, breakfast, hothouse, 30c per doz., 25c.

Spinach—Home-grown, 30c.

Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $3.50.

Tomatoes—Per bu., $2.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.25.

Turnips—Per doz., 40c.

Watercress—Per doz. bunches, 20c.

White Onions—Per crate, $1.75.

Yellow Onions—Per crate, $2.00.

Asparagus—Per dozen bunches, 20c.

Asparagus—Case, $2.00.

Brussels Sprouts—per bushel, $1.00.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Beef—Roast, 12@12½c; heavy and light, 11@12c.

Calves—Veals, 20@22c.

Hogs—Dressed, 20c.

Lambs—Alive, 17c.

Spring Lambs—Alive, 20c.

Mutton—Alive, 15@16c.

Poultry—Alive, 18c.

Turkeys—Hens, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.

Veal—Good, 12½@13c; light, 11c; cow veal, 10@12c.

Provisions.

Hams—14@c.

Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18½; 8 to 10 lbs., 18½c.

Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 12c.

Pork sausages, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts, 13c; garlic sausage, 13c; dried beef, 25c; knuckles, 18½c.

Lard (by the load in market place)—Loose, $24.00; Market-Ear, 100 lbs., $24.00; Market-Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

Sold by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.00; winter patent, $7.00@7.50; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, standard middlings, brown, $28.00@29.00; white middlings, $30.00; coarse meal, $30 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; mixed meal, $35.00@37.00; union grains, $32.00; corn chop, $32.00.

Timothy Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Timothy, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (baling price)—Light pressed, per ton, $7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Seeds—Timothy, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.25 per bu.

Meal—Cornmeal, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Hominy—Hominy common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof hominy, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock $10 per ton.

Chicken Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scraps, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $3.00@3.25.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, May 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; steady; top, 9.60. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; slow; prime heavies, 10.40@10.45; mixed and mediums, 10.40; heavy yorkers, 10.35; light yorkers, $9.75@10.00; pigs, $7.00@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; market 25 cents higher; top lambs, $10.70. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; good to choice veals, $11.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, May 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; strong and higher; mixed and yorkers, $10.25; pigs, $9.25; roughs, $9.25; stags, $8.25. Cattle—Receipts, 45 cars; market strong; top, $8.75. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market strong; lambs, market strong; top, $11.25. Calves—Market strong; top, $11.25.

Buffalo Live Stock.

Buffalo, May 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; steady; $8.75@10.50; butchers, $8.00@9.75; $7.00@9.25; cows, $4.25@8.00; bulls, $6.75@7.50; fresh cows and springers, $50@110. Veals—Receipts, 2,000; market active; good to choice, $11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; market heavy, $10.55@10.60; mixed, $10.50@10.60; yorkers, $10.00@10.55; pigs, $9.75@10.00; roughs, $9.25@9.50; stags, $6.50@7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; market active; $6.50@10.50; yearlings, $8.00@9.50; wethers, $8.75; ewes, $4.00@8.25; sheep, $2.25@8.00.

CASEMENT TRIAL BEGUN IN LONDON

Irish Knight Arraigned in Bow Street Police Court on Treason Charge.

London, May 15.—Sir Roger Casement, who only a few years ago achieved international fame for the services he rendered his government in the exposure of the Putumayo rubber atrocities, today faced the bar in an ordinary police court for a preliminary examination to determine whether he should be held for trial on the charge of high treason against the same government in connection with the rebellion in Ireland. Beside Casement stood Daniel Julian Bailey, who faced a similar charge.

Crowds Throng Court.

Not in many years has so much popular interest been manifested in a case before the courts. This is due not only to the prominence of Casement and to speculation as to his ultimate fate, but also because it has been expected evidence would be produced which would lay bare a widespread plot resulting in the revolt. Long before the hour set for the hearing crowds began to gather outside the Bow street court, hoping to gain admittance or at least to have a glimpse of the man alleged to have been the moving spirit in the conspiracy.

There was an unexpected number of seats in the little courtroom, but admission was restricted to about 100 persons, including representatives of the press.

Among the earliest arrivals in the court was Sir Horace Plunkett of the department of agriculture in Ireland. He took a seat near the magistrate. It was understood Sir Horace was merely a spectator and would take no part in the day's proceedings. A number of relatives and friends of Casement, including seven handsomely gowned women, also reached court at an early hour and were provided with seats well to the front.

The stage was all set when the principal was led into the court, Sir John Dickinson, who presided; the lawyers and the witnesses all having taken their places before Casement arrived at 10:40 o'clock and entered the dock. There was a hush of expectancy as he entered the room, and every face was turned in his direction.

With Sir Roger was Daniel Bailey, an Irish soldier captured by the Germans early in the war. He went from Germany to Ireland in the submarine with Sir Roger, and was taken prisoner at Tralee.

As the examination proceeded Sir Roger showed in his movements some slight indications of the nervous strain under which he was laboring. He paid strict attention to the proceedings, however, and occasionally took notes which he handed to his counsel.

Attorney General Opens.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the attorney general, opened the case for the government. Sir Frederick began with the life history of Casement, outlining his public activities in detail.

As the attorney general spoke, Sir Roger sat in the dock, his chin resting upon the palm of his hand. He glanced keenly at the magistrate from time to time and then shifted his intent gaze back to the face of Sir Frederick or to the spectators.

In opening the case of the crown the attorney general charged that Casement had conducted a systematic campaign among the Irish prisoners in Germany with the purpose of seducing them from their allegiance. Bailey, he said, had been seduced in this manner and had made a statement explaining Casement's actions in detail.

According to the attorney general, Bailey was born in Dublin and joined the Royal Irish Rifles in 1904. He served with his regiment in India and was honorably discharged.

On the outbreak of the European war, Bailey was called out as a reservist and sailed with the original expeditionary force to France. He was taken prisoner in September, 1914.

Worked in German Camps.

The attorney said Bailey had related how a large number of Irish prisoners had been collected from various prisons in Germany and placed in a large camp at Limburg. There they heard addresses by Casement who tried to inflame their minds against the British government and persuade them to break their oaths of allegiance and support him in his projected expedition to Ireland.

The attorney general said Casement described himself as the organizer of the Irish volunteers, and impressed upon the Irish prisoners in Germany that everything was to be gained for Ireland by Germany's winning the war. Those prisoners who joined a brigade, he was attempting to form, were promised by Casement, the attorney general asserted, that they would be sent to Berlin as guests of the German government. In the event that Germany won a sea battle he would land the brigade in Ireland to defend that country against England and if Germany lost the war the German government would give each man £10 to £20 and free passage to America.

"This is the plan conceived in 1915," said the attorney general, "by the man who in 1911 was begging Sir Edward Grey to convey his deep appreciation to the king of the honor of knighthood which had just been conferred on him."

Sir Frederick Smith followed the story of Casement's alleged machinations in Berlin with details of his trip by submarine to Tralee, where he landed on Good Friday with Bailey and a third man named Monteith, who is still at large. He also told of the sending of a ship with 20,000 rifles from Germany to Tralee and of how this ship was sunk at Tralee and the crew was captured. The attorney general here introduced a dramatic touch by bringing into the court a green rebel flag, which he said Casement had brought from Germany to Ireland. For a moment the prisoner sat with eyes fixed on the floor, refusing to look at this emblem of the rebellion. Then he glanced up at the flag and smiled. Most of the time during the attorney general's address he sat with his elbow on his knee, stroking his beard—a characteristic pose of the prisoner ever since his incarceration in the Tower of London. He appeared oblivious of his surroundings, but occasionally he glanced up quickly, showing he was listening to the proceedings, notwithstanding his apparent; inattention.

The calling of witnesses for the crown began immediately Sir Frederick concluded his address. Sir Roger began to take a more lively interest in the proceedings. He seized a pad of paper which had been provided for him and started to take notes of the testimony.

DUBLIN UNDER A RAIN OF SHELLS

FALLING BUILDINGS ON LIFFEY STREET ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

This remarkable photograph shows the falling walls of buildings in Liffey street, Dublin, during the bombardment by the British warships in the river, whose guns were turned on the building to drive out the Sinn Fein rebels.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, May 7.—Germans capture trenches on Meuse. Eight Irish rebel leaders executed in Dublin. Russians repulse German attack on Donbrovka.

MONDAY, May 8.—Germans capture positions around Hill 304 at Verdun. Turks beaten back in direction of Bagdad by advancing Russians.

TUESDAY, May 9.—President Wilson, in reply to Berlin, demands German pledges be fulfilled without conditions. Four more Irish rebels put to death at Dublin. Crest of Hill 304 taken by Germans.

WEDNESDAY, May 10.—Five killed when White Star steamship Cymric is torpedoed. Four Germans attacks on Verdun fail. House of commons rejects amendment making conscription apply to Ireland.

THURSDAY, May 11.—German casualties in war are 2,822,079, according to British. Berlin admits a submarine torpedoed the Sussex. Baron Wimborne resigns as lord lieutenant of Ireland. Russians only 100 miles from Bagdad.

FRIDAY, May 12.—Premier Asquith goes to Dublin. British raise blockade to permit food to be sent to starving Poles. French drive back German attack near Vaux.

SATURDAY, May 13.—Germans capture 500 yards of trenches from the British on the western front. Last two signers of declaration of Irish republic executed in Dublin. Turks announce Russian troops are retreating near Erzingan, but Russians tell of a further advance.

BRITISH DESTROYER HIT IN BELGIAN COAST FIGHT

Vessel Badly Damaged, German Admiralty Says.

Berlin, via Sayville wireless, May 10.—A British destroyer was badly damaged by gun fire during a brief engagement between German and British warships off the Belgian coast on Monday, it was officially announced today.

The German admiralty gave out the following statement:

"Two German torpedo boats while reconnoitering north of Ostend on Monday fought a short engagement with five British destroyers. One destroyer was heavily damaged by artillery fire. The German torpedo boats returned to port undamaged."

THE TOPSYTURVYDOM OF FASHION

—From Fliegende Blatter.

"But, mamma! I am grown up. When may I wear short dresses?"

RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS CRITICISES IRISH EXECUTIONS

Washington, May 12.—The execution of Irish revolutionists by the British government is vigorously criticized in a resolution introduced in the house today by Rep. Dyer of Missouri.

The resolution expresses the hope that his "Britannic Majesty's government will hereafter treat such prisoners as it has taken or may take in the act of attempted revolution in Ireland as prisoners of war in accordance with the rules of international law and hold them immune from punishment as traitors, outlaws or criminals." The resolution provides:

"That the house of representatives, remembering how this republic was erected by men who had the courage to shed blood for their country's sake, hereby expresses the horror of the American people at the summary execution of His Britannic Majesty's government of the Irish patriots, who, following the inspiration of the American revolution and dedicating themselves to their country's cause as they conceived it, attempted as an organized military force, and under the forms of war to erect a republican form of government."

The resolution took its regular course to a committee and was not discussed on the floor.

YUAN GRIP WEAK; MAY LOSE OFFICE

He Is Likely to Be Ousted From Presidency of China.

Tokio, May 12.—The Chinese question is increasingly the topic of the day in Japan. Visitors returning from Pekin report that interest there is centered as much in what Japan will do as in what the revolutionists are accomplishing in the south. The refusal of Japan to hand over the sale revenue surplus to the government of Yuan Shi Kai and the exodus of frightened Chinamen from Pekin are considered here as eviences of the growing tenseness and danger of the Chinese situation.

With Japanese officials constantly voicing their intention of non-interference in Chinese domestic affairs, the opinion is heard among representative Japelese and among well-informed foreigners and even diplomats that the movement against Yuan Shi Kai has gone so far that there is even a probability that he will be unable to hold the office as president.

The political groups hostile to the present Japenese government declare that Japan should abstain from any interference with the internal affairs of her neighbor, insisting that the only way out of the present problem of Japa's relations with China was for Premier Count Okuma and his fellow ministers to get out of office. The answer of the government to this is that it has no intention of interfering in China. Reports that Russia would soon conclude an agreement with Japan recognizing Japan's special position in China, have created the impression that the entente allies may be disposed to ced some of their intersts in China. There are no indications, however, that the entente allies have granted Japan a free hand in China. It is thought that at the conclusion of the war, an effort will be made to eliminate China and the far east generally as a seat of possible future trouble.

Opposition to Yuan has raised the question as to who would succeed. Chinese revolutionaries in Japan are said to favor the presidency of Chan Chung-Huen, former viceroy of Manchuria and Kwang-Tung. Even Sun Yat Sen is declared to be backing him. Chan is in Tokio.

SPAIN PLANS AN ATLANTIC LINE

Government Purposes to Go Into Steamship Business With New York.

Madrid, May 12.—The government will include in the incoming budget to the Cortes, a subvention of 2,500,000 pesetas for the establishment of a fast steamship line between Vigo and New York. It is proposed to make the crossing in six days, the steamers connecting with special trains making the trip between Vigo and Madrid in 18 hour and connecting here with fast express for Paris and other points on the continent.

A large hotel will be built at Vigo in connection with the new line.

The design is to make the new line the main artery between America and the continent, as the route is about 1,000 miles shorter than those by way of Liverpool or Southampton. Both termini are neutral.

The Marquis de Commillas, head of the Spanish Transatlantic Co. stated today that the negotiations with the Spanish government had not as yet been concluded. The determination of the government to introduce the subvention bill, however, appears to assure the inauguration of the line.

The population of the city of Panama increased by 6,000 during the last year. The total population is now a little more than 65,000.

SHAW REGARDS IRISH AS HEROES

Novelist Says They Were Within Rights in Accepting Germain Aid.

London, May 10.—George Bernard Shaw, discussing the executions of the Sinn Feiners in an open letter today, says:

"My view is that men who were shot in cold blood after their capture or surrender were prisoners of war and it was therefore entirely incorrect to slaughter them. The relation of Ireland to Dublin Castle is in this respect precisely the same as the Balkan states toward Turkey or Belgium toward the kaiser or of the United States to Great Britain. Until Dublin Castle is superceded by a national parliament and Ireland is voluntarily incorporated with the British empire like Canada, Australia or South Africa, an Irishman resorting to arms to achieve the independence of his country is doing only what Englishmen will do if invaded and conquered by the Germans.

Such an Irishman is as much in order morally in accepting assistance from the Germans as England is in accepting the assistance of Rusia in a struggle with Germany. The fact that he knows that his enemies will not respect his rights if they catch him and that he must fight with a rope around his neck adds in some measure to his glory in the eyes of his compatriots and in the eyes of disinterested admirers of patriotism throughout the world. The slaughter of a man in this position makes him a martyr and a hero.

The shot Irishmen will now take their places beside Emmett and the Manchester martyrs in Ireland and beside the heroes of Poland, Serbia and Belgium in Europe. Nothing in Heaven or earth can prevent it.

"I am not a Sinn Feiner. I have always insisted it is the duty of Ireland to throw herself with all her force against the Germans and Austrians. But I remain an Irishman and resent any imputation that I can regard as a traitor any Irishman taken in a fight for Irish independence by the British government.

SUMARINE K-2 RUNS INTO STEAMER ARAGON

Washington, May 15.—A wireless message to the navy department today reported that the submarine K-2 collided last night with the steamer Aragon, 14 miles north of Cape Delaware, whileen route from Hampton Roads to the New York navy yards.

The submarine's boy was severely damaged. The damage to the Aragon and other details were not given.

The K-2 ws able to proceed on its way to the New York yard.

STOMACH Ailments The Nation's Curse

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy Quickly Restores

$1.00 Bottle FREE

There is no ailment causing more misery than Stomach Trouble. Often Gall Stones, Cancer and Ulcers of the Stomach and Intestines, Constipation, Acute Indigestion, Auto-Intoxication, Yellow Jaundice, Appendicitis and other serious ailments result from it. Many declare Mayr's Wonderful Remedy has saved their lives and prevented operations. At druggists, or if you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c to pay postage, etc., for $1.00 Bottle FREE. Obtain today and enjoy real happiness. Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 154 Whiting st., Chicago.
Show this to some sufferer.

VERDUN BATTLE IN ECLIPSE NOW

English Renew Activities in Northern France, French Along Champagne.

London, May 15.—Sharper fighting is now in progress in other sectors of the western front than in the Verdun region, upon which attention has been chiefly centered for nearly three months.

Notable activity has been reported recently along the British lines in northern France and Flanders, and today Paris records brisk action by the artillery on both sides in the Champagne, the scene of the main French drive in last September's offensive.

At Verdun the play of the heavy guns is being keptt up to some extent, there having been bombardments in the sectors of the Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, northwest of the fortress.

Drive Against Salonika On.

The German allies in Macedonia have begun to advance their lines, and it is indicated that the long expected drive against Salonkia by an army of Austro-Germans and Bulgarians at last is under way.

A force of 36,000 Bulgarians, supported by German and Austro-Hungarian troops, is reported to be marching southward in the direction of the Anglo-French positions. They are equipped with much powerful artillery furnished by the German general staff.

For some time there has been an intermittent fighting with artillery on the Balkan front, but the infantry actions have been of an isolated character.

Russians Meet Reverses.

The Russian army in Asia Minor has suffered a severe repulse at the hands of the Turks. Constantinople claims it and Petrograd admits it.

Field Marshal von Mackensen apparently has concentrated the main part of his reputed army of 200,000 Turks against the center of Grand Duke Nicholas army.

The Russian lines runs from Trebizond, on the Black sea, to Bitlis, 180 miles south. The center has advanced about 60 miles from Erzerum, captured February 15, with Erzingam as its objective.

It is here that the Turks are making their great fight.

The Turks have been massed on the Kope mountains, northwest of Erzerum, and on May 11 drove the Russians from their positions on the eastern slopes of this range. A series of attempts of the Russians to regain these positions have been repulsed, according to the Turkish reports, with heavy losses to the Grand Duke.

Turks Take Offensive.

This repulse was followed by an action in which the Turks took the offensive. The battle was of a most desperate character and lasted the whole day, and the Petrograd official report announces that at its close the Russians were compelled to retire.

The Russians claim to have won a minor fight in Mesopotamia.

GERMAN MINISTER QUITS; RESULT OF FOOD RIOTS

Vice Chancellor Del Bruck Resigns.

London, May 13.—The resignation of Dr. Clemens Del Bruck, German vice chancellor and minister of the interior, is announced from Berlin. Ill health is given as the reason for his withdrawal from official life.

Dissatisfaction has been widely expressed in Germany recently with the ministerial handling of the food situation, as an outgrowth of which riots have been reported and there have been hints recently that the resignation of Dr. Del Bruck was imminent.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

FREE TRIAL
IT'S THE NON-SLIPPING YET NON-RIGID PAD AND WHAT IS WITHIN IT THAT COUNTS
PLAPAO EXUDES THROUGH THIS OPENING
PLAPAO
PATD. APRIL 6 1909
PATD. JAN. 5 1915

Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix

inner surface made self-adhesive purposely to prevent slipping and to keep constantly applied the absorbent-astringent medication called PLAPAO. Close the hernial opening as nature intended so the Rupture CAN'T come down.

Do Away With Steel and Rubber Bands That Chafe and Pinch

You know by your own experience that the truss is a mere makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it?

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are entirely different—being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to prevent slipping and to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs attached. No "digging in" or grinding pressure. Soft as Velvet—Flexible—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive. Continuous day and night treatment at home. No delay from work. Hundreds of people, old and young, have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths, and swore that the PLAPAO-PADS cured their Ruptures—some of them most aggravated cases—and of long standing.

Send Today For FREE PLAPAO---No Charge For It---Now or Ever

Simply send your name and address for absolutely FREE TRIAL PLAPAO and 48-page Book on Rupture. No charge for it—now or ever. Nothing to be returned. "Be wise today 'tis madness to defer." Address PLAPAO CO., Block 360 St. Louis, Mo.

COMBINE FORMED IN AUTO PARTS

Sixty Million Dollar Company Will Absorb the Stock of Five Concerns.

New York, May 12.—A $60,000,000 company, to be known as the United Motors Corporation, has been formed to merge the Perlman Rim Corporation of Jackson, Mich.; the New Departure Company of Bristol, Mass.; the Hyatt Company of Harrison, N. J.; the Delco Company of Dayton, O., and the Remy Company of Indianapolis.

The sponsors of the organization who are understood to be headed by W. C. Durant, president of the Chevrolet Motor Co., originally contemplated the inclusion of a tire-making concern, but this plan was dropped.

An offering of a substantial amount of the stock is expected in a few days. A syndicate of banking houses, headed by Dominick & Dominick and J. S. Bache & Co., is being formed to underwrite the issue. L. G. Kaufman, president of the Chatham & Phoenix National bank and a director of the General Motors and Chevrolet Motor companies, is mentioned as a prominent factor in the new company.

The companies mentioned are not competitive. The New Departure company makes ball bearings; the Hyatt company, roller bearings; the Delco company, starters; the Remy company, magnetos; the Perlman company, demountable rims. The latter company was recently formed when L. H. Perlman, who won the suits brought to protect the patent, failed to reach an agreement with the companies which had been manufacturing the rims. Mr. Durant, who is a heavy stockholder in the General Motors company, took part in the formation of the Perlman Rim Co.

The factories are situated in widely separated parts of the country, ranging from the New England states to the Middle West. All of the companies have been in business for some time, except the Perlman company. A man well posted in the automobile trade said that so far as he could see the chief advantage in the combination will be centralization and economy in the selling force.

TEUTONS ONLY TALK OF PEACE, SAYS M'CLURE

New York, May 13.—Samuel S. McClure, the publisher, who arrived from Copenhagen on the Oscar II, said he found a sentiment for peace only in Germany and Austria.

"I have visited all the belligerent nations and did not find a suggestion of peace anywhere except in those two countries, where the people desire it for commercial reasons only," said Mr. McClure.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and are you still suffering? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain the results you are looking for. All correspondence confidential.

THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO.
Room 116 1622 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

GALL STONES (No Oil) AVOID OPERATIONS If you have Gallstone Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, Yellow, Sallow or Itchy Skin or Bad Color. Send today for our Liver-Gall Book FREE. STOMACH SUFFERERS Remedy Co. Dept. C40, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA TREATMENT sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. STERLINE, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last—Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRITAIN TO ALLOW U. S. CROSS AID FOR GERMANY

London, May 13.—Answering protests from American sources against the British embargo on shipment of medical supplies to the central powers, Sir Maurice De Burson, former British ambassador to Vienna, declares the British government is prepared to allow supplies to be sent any American Red Cross units in Germany, if assured as to their employment. He declares unlimited imports would give Germany rubber for war supplies, and quotes a German rubber journal as saying Germany had ample rubber for hospital sources.

Protect Yourself

With the Never Fail, Reliable

ADJUSTABLE BURGLAR ALARM

Every Home Needs It. Watches While You Sleep. Use It Anywhere.

The Adjustable Burglar Alarm is constructed of the very best material, highly nickel plated and attractive in appearance. Weighs only seven ounces and is mechanically perfect. The bell has a perfect, clear ring and can easily be heard throughout the house. Being adjustable, it will fit any sized door knob and can be attached or removed in a few seconds.

Just a few turns of the thumb screw and it is ready for action. No wires, batteries, screwsor nails are used.

If you do not wish the alarm to ring when the door knob is turned, just loosen the thumb screw until the knob turns easily in the clamp.

These alarms are endorsed by burglar insurance companies and by prominent detectives and police officials of many of the larger cities because they actually prevent burglars and sneak thieves from entering homes where they are installed.

With an Adjustable Burglar Alarm attached to a door knob it is impossible for anyone to give the knob the slightest turn, or to open the door, without ringing the bell and alarming the occupants of the house. When the intruder hears the alarm he naturally makes an immediate get-away and thus many thousands of dollars will be saved and in many instances serious injury to the members of the household prevented.

Statistics show that ninety-five per cent of the burglars enter through doors, and not through windows, because they know that the doorway is clear from obstructions and they can easily get through the door with skeleton keys, files, a jimmy, or a piece of flat steel, while if they try to enter through the window, they might break a glass and make a noise, or stumble over something in front of the window, or get tangled in the curtains.

When attached to a bedroom door, it not only serves as a protection against burglars, but can also be used to awaken members of the household. Many hotels use the alarm for the purpose of calling their guests. This alarm can be carried with you when traveling and used when stopping at hotels—it will give absolute protection against sneak thieves.

The Adjustable Alarm is particularly adapted for use in shops and stores, or in offices of dentists, doctors, lawyers and others for announcing a caller.

This really remarkable alarm guards the home night and day, even when the house is left alone. Remember the burglar does not know that the alarm is only attached to the inside of your door and even if he did he could not stop its ringing and alarming the occupants of the house or neighbors.

With the Adjustable Alarm attached to your door you sleep securely—no danger of waking up and finding a burglar standing over you with revolver drawn ready to shoot.

The alarm will last a lifetime and affords cheap and perfect burglar insurance. Can you afford to be without one—or better still, one on every door in your home?

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REBUILT MACHINERY

26 H. Pitts' traction engine; 20 H. Rumley; 20 H. Pitts; 20 H. Fort Huron; 18 H. Peerless; 18 H. Wood; 16 H. Garr Scott; 16 H. Baker; 16 H. Huber; 14 H. Pitts; 10-20 H. International gas tractor; 12 H. Alamo portable gasoline engine; 12 H. Jacobson; 12 H. Acme; 28-in. Red River special thresher; 30-in. Pitts; 30-in. Port Huron; 28-in. Huber; 36-in. Aultman-Taylor; Birdsell clover huller; two Aultman-Taylor clover hullers. Write us for special description and price.

THE BANTING MACHINE CO.
114-124 Superior St. TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns—Dandelions, Buck Plantain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your desire should have them—if he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO.,
Box 10, Dixon, Ill.

PREPAREDNESS PARADE HAS 145,000 MARCHERS

New York Gives Its Answer to Vital Question.

New York, May 13.—One hundred and forty-five thousand men and women, marched 20 abreast through the streets of New York today, visualized the belief of the metropolis that the nation should prepare for war. Not since the days of the Spanish-American war has the city given itself over to such a display as marked the parade.

It was essentially a civilian demonstration. The only uniformed men in the river of humanity that flowed through the thoroughfares were 10,000 members of the New York national Guard. All the others were "plain, every day professional men and women and workers in all branches of trade."

Twenty thousand women were in the pageant. Workers in 200 occupations, lawyers and other professional men, city officials and city employes, and thousand of veterans of the Spanish war composed the long column. The lawyers were led by 20 justices of the supreme court.

The marchers passed through streets whose buildings were masses of red, white and blue bunting and American flags. They paraded to the music of nearly 200 bands.

ANCIENT ARMOR REVIVED TO PROTECT FRENCH POLUS

Paris, May 13.—French poilus may soon fight in ancient armor. The success of the new steel helmet in reducing fatal wounds has started a movement here to protect the throat, cheeks, shoulders and heart region by steel plates capable of turning a bullet.

German Food Supply Echo.

Amsterdam, May 13.—Emperor William and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg have decided that Clemens Delbrueck, German minister of the interior and vice chancellor, must resign, says a Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung. The trouble is dissatisfaction with Germany's food supplies.

Georgians Indorse Roosevelt.

Atlanta, Ga., May 15.—The Georgia delegation to the national Progressive convention in Chicago, ratified here yesterday, was instructed for Theodore Roosevelt, and the national Progressive platform of 1912 was given unqualified endorsement.

GUARD AMERICAN BORDER RAILWAY

Mexican Bandits Derail Southern Pacific Train, Injuring Six Persons.

El Paso, Texas, May 16.—Bandits thought to be Mexicans from across the Rio Grande, early today removed the spikes from a number of ties on the Southern Pacific railroad causing the derailment of the eastbound Sunset Express.

The wreck occurred near Fort Hancock, 54 miles east of El Paso. Six persons are reported hurt, three of them seriously. Texas rangers and deputy sheriffs left on the wrecking train for the scene.

Military guards along American railway lines near the border were doubled today following reports of the wreck.

It is believed that Mexicans have started a vigorous campaign of destruction on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with the object of interrupting traffic along the line bearing troops to the front for service in Mexico.

Soldier guards along the roads have been instructed to arrest any suspicious characters found on the right-of-way and shoot, if necessary, to prevent tampering with rails. Their work is made more difficult by the fact that the great majority of railway workers are Mexicans and may easily do harm with small chance of discovery.

Since the Columbus raid there have been guards at every tunnel, every bridge and every pass along the border lines, but there are great stretches which it has been impossible to guard at all times. This condition will be remedied as far as possible.

From the Big Bend country there came an intimation that Major Langhorne and Col. Sibley, with troopers who went into Mexico after the Glen Springs raiders, will soon head back for the border.

Failure of reported bandits to appear at Sierra Blanca disappointed a troop of cavalry which rode into town while the citizens were preparing for defense. The same disappointment was felt at Terlingus, where another American force waited in trenches all night for the appearance of Mexican raiders said to be headed that way.

GREY FOR PEACE LEAGUE AFTER WAR, SAYS MARBURG

New York, May 13.—Theodore Marburg, formerly United States minister to Belgium, at a dinner given him here last night by members of the League to Enforce Peace, told of an interview with Sir Edward Grey, in which the British foreign minister said he was wholly in favor of the plan of the league for a union of great powers at the close of the war, pledging the use of their joint armed forces against any signatory nation which shall refuse to try arbitration before beginning hostilities.

ALLIES RAID GERMAN LINES IN THE BALKANS

Berlin, May 15.—Enemy aviators who threw bombs on Mitrovtza and Doiran were driven off by the fire of German anti-aircraft guns, according to an official report on Balkan operations issued by the war office last night.

PREPAREDNESS POSTER STAMPS FOR NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION

PREPAREDNESS POSTER STAMP. ©ISABEL McHIE.

One hundred thousand preparedness poster stamps, a reproduction of which appears here, have been presented to the American Defense society for nationwide distribution in the interest of national preparedness. The gift was made by Mrs. Sidmon McHie of New York. She originated the design, which was executed by A. G. Learned.

CAVALRY FORCE PRESSES ON IN PURSUIT OF BAND

El Paso, May 15.—Major Langhorne's cavalry, pressing forward from Boquillas in pursuit of the Mexican outlaws who raided the Big Bend district is marching straight into Mexico today, 100 miles from the border.

Ignoring the difficulty of getting provisions and of the fact that his troops were fully a day's march ahead of their supporting column under Col. Sibley, Major Langhorne seemed intent only on overtaking the bandits and rescuing Jesse Deemer and Monroe Payne, the Americans held prisoners by the bandits. As he marched forward, there advanced in his direction at least 1,500 Carranzista troops, ordered to that region by Gen. Obregon, ostensibly for the purpose of assisting in the bandit hunt.

Accordingly it was Major Langhorne's cavalry that held the center of interest today, while Gen. Bell continued his investigation of fires at Fort Bliss. This investigation is apt to result in a military hearing for some offcer. Gen. Funston has ordered a thorough inquiry. If the fire was of incendiary origin, which seems supported by the fact that it broke out in half a dozen places almost simultaneously, Gen. Funston wants to know how the incendiary passed the guards on the reservation.

The guards should have been especially alert since the burning of El Paso Country club, on the outskirts of the reservation, about a fortnight ago.

BAN ON VODKA MAY REMAIN AMONG RUSSIANS

Benefit to Savings of Peasants Is Shown.

Petrograd, May 12.—The prohibition of vodka in time of war has proved so beneficial to the savings of peasants and workers that numerous petitions have been received by the government asking that the prohibition be made permanent. The duma has pronounced in favor of the step and it is probable that the state council will do the same.

Before the introduction of a state monopoly in vodka the right of control and sale of the liquor belonged to the village communities. This had an excellent influence, but when the state budget began to be depndent to a large extent upon the sale of vodka liquor shops were opened everywhere and drunkenness increased so enormously that it became a national scourge.

NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN FOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Labor Unions Expected to Sponsor Sherwood's Bill.

Washington, May 10.—A nationwide campaign in support of the old-age pension bill introduced by General I. R. Sherwood of Ohio, will be undertaken this summer. The bill is expected to have the support of labor organizations and candidates for congress will be asked to declare their attitude toward the measure.

General Sherwood estimates the annual cost of the measure at $12,000,000. He regards it as extremely moderate bill, as it provides that the old-age pension shall not be paid except to aged persons incapacitated for work and having an annual income of less than $200, as well as a perfect record for obedience to law.

This last provision would require that a workingman should abstain from acts that would bring him within the jurisdiction of a court. It would permit him to strike, but would be a deterrent against violence.

EUROPE TALKS PEACE BY FALL

Italian Diplomat Says Allied Offensive Will Bring War to An End.

Zurich, May 15.—The Neue Zuericher Zeitung publishes an interview with a high Italian diplomat who passed through Switzerland on his way to Paris. The official, who is a former member of the foreign office in Rome, predicts that the war will end before October, but he does not expect a decisive victory for either side.

"The war is entering its final stage," the diplomat said. "Germany and Austria-Hungary are suffering severely from the blockade which cuts them off from the whole world. It is hardly to be expected, though, that hunger will compel them to ask for peace. They will probably manage to hold out until the next harvest fills their empty granaries again.

Says Peace Is Near.

"Germany may also be able to raise new large war loans and the central powers still have large reserves of men and an unlimited supply of ammunition. Under these circumstances it would be foolish to expect a rapid collapse of our enemies, but I am convinced that peace is nearer than most people believe.

"Within a few weeks a general offensive will be begun by the allied armies on all fronts. The allies are firmly resolved to end the exasperating trench war.

"Whether they will be able to break the German lines I cannot tell, but even if they do not succeed their onslaughts will smash the German offensive power completely.

"The Germans could conduct a defensive war for years, if the economic conditions did not sap their strength and they even might hold out long as things stand, but I am confident that they will give up their struggle when they become convinced that victory is impossible for them.

Allies Feeling the Strain.

"The allies, who also are feeling the strain, will have no desire to exhaust themselves simply to destroy the enemy after he acknowledges his defeat.

"I believe that the war will end without greatly changing the map of Europe. The allies will be satisfied if the central powers evacuate the territories conquered by them. Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro will be reconstructed and receive indemnities. This means that the former status will be re-established as far as Europe is concerned, but I do not think the allies will give up the German colonies. Italy will surely get the lost provinces for which she is fighting and the entente will see to it that the German military power shall not threaten the peace of the world again."

GERMANY WILLING TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS NOW

Berlin, May 15.—The most notable relaxation of the censorship shown since the war became apparent in relation to "peace talk" in the newspapers in press telegrams being sent outside of Germany.

The general tenor of the peace arguments is that the people of the belligerent countries are tired of the bloody strife and the enormous financial drain and are ready to quit, if their governments consent.

In Germany the declaration is constantly heard that the German government stands ready and willing to open peace negotiations. The constant reiteration of this statement, it is believed, is having considerable effect on the nations at war with Germany. It may eventually weld public opinion so strongly that the governments may be forced to listen to the voice of the public and heed it.

Some newspapers express the opinion that the chance now awaits President Wilson to become one of the great international figures in history by making representations to bring to an end the greatest war in the history of mankind.

END WAR CHRISTMAS, SAYS ENGLISH BARON

New York, May 15.—"The war will be over by next Christmas. There will not be another winter campaign."

Baron Robert Oppenheim, a noted English financier, made this statement yesterday on board the American liner Philadelphia.

"The Germans are beaten," he said. "They are practically at the end of their resources, both financial and material."

SHIP TORPEDOED; CREW LANDS AFTER SIX DAYS

Liverpool, May 11.—Nine members of the crew of the French fishing vessel Bernadotte were landed here yesterday. They were six days in an open boat after their vessel was sunk by a submarine 160 miles from land.

SPAIN TO KEEP OUT; WILL TRY TO END WAR

Madrid, May 11.—On opening parliament King Alfonso declared Spain would maintain its neutrality and aid in every way possible toward bringing the war to an end.

NO INTERVENTION NOW, IF AT ALL, IS CAPITAL TALK

Gen. Scott Reports Situation Hopeful and Officials Think Time Inopportune Politically.

At the beginning of the week it was thought intervention would be necessary in Mexico. During the week several raids have been made across the border and troops were sent in pursuit. Major Langhorne, with two troops of Eighth cavalry, crossed the border on May 10 to pursue Mexican bandits who have been making these raids. The conference between Major General Scott and General Scott and General Obregon was closed without agreement, the United States government refusing to set definite date for the withdrawal of troops. The line of American troops in Mexico has been shortened nearly 200 miles, no soldiers being farther south than San Antonio, Mexico, 216 miles south of the nearest point on the border. The state department during the week issued orders to American consuls in Mexico to warn Americans living there to leave that country at once. At Washington the officials draw the conclusions that the hunt for Villa has been practically abandoned and that the mission of the troops now there, unless there should be intervention, will be confined to to protecting the border.

Washington, May 15.—There will be no complete intervention in Mexico for several weeks, if at all.

This was the "tip" passed out from official circles today. Various reasons were cited. But, analyzed, they all agreed that the present time would be inopportune for dastic action on the Mexican policy, inasmuch as a serious efort is being made to prevent it being made a campaign issue by the Democracy, and the Republicans refuhe to force it until the army conference bill is made a law.

Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, returned today from his border conferences with Gen. Obregon, hopeful for the situation, despite the fact that the conferences resulted in no formal agreement for cooperative action. The chief of staff conferred with Secretary Baker, but made no formal report. Secretary Baker said General Scott stated he thought a favorable situation had been created by the conferences.

Baker Is Confident.

Afterward he was brimful of confidence that the real crisis had been averted by the diplomacy of his chief lieutenant and said:

"It may be several days before we can reach a complete agreement on the Mexican situation, but Gen. Scott is very hopeful. He has explained to me that he presented the position of the United States to Gen. Obregon and naturally we believe that when the Mexican war minister reaches Mexico City, his views will be reflected in the attitude of the de facto government. The situation is at least far from being very dangerous."

That the administration was convinced that there was no "immediate dynamite" in the Mexican situation was shown by the abandonment of a plan to have the chief of the army general staff report at once to the President. Instead, it was said that unless the President sends for Gen. Scott, he will hardly report to him until after tomorrow's cabinet meeting. Gen. Scott was very tired on his arrival here, and after his conversation with his chief went to his home in Fort Meyer to rest.

Gen. Scott will see Secretary Lansing tomorrow and meanwhile no steps will be taken to reopen diplomatic relations for a formal arrangement with Gen. Carranza. Secretary Baker indicated however, that Gen. Scott thought there would be no great delay in arriving at an understanding and formulating a Protocol. Pending the ratification of an agreement, Carranza troops are being moved northward into the bandit ridden portions of Mexico. The American expeditionary force under Gen. Pershing is being withdrawn into strong groups on the line of communication where it will await the outcome of Gen. Obregon's efforts to clean up the territory to the south. Gen. Funston has mapped out a coordinated scheme for border patrol with the 35,000 men he will soon have available for that purpose, exclusive of the 14,000 or so in General Pershing's column.

No Pan-American Pact.

It was said officially at the state department that no suggestions, either formal or informal, had been made by the South and Central American diplomats in the conference which preceded the recognition of the Carranza government by the United States that their government would view with approval intervention in Mexico by the United States. The conference voted unanimously for the recognition of Gen. Carranza, it was added, although the action was not binding upon any of the governments represented.

American oil operators at Tampico have asked the state department for further protection. Official advices said military activity of the troops under Gen. Nafarette had caused increased alarm among the foreign colony. A request of an American oil firm at Tuxpam for a warship is under investigation by the war department.

Reports thot Mexican units—presumably Carranzista—are moving into positions where they could cut General Pershing's line of communications are not troubling the war department chiefs. They say that Pershing is keeping posted on every movement of the Mexican troops in his district and that he has his men so distributed that they not only could retain their present positions indefinitely, but also could assume the offensive in most of the region. The Mexican troops reported operating in the territory near the Big Bend district are said here to be Carranza troops, who, for the first time, really seem to be co-operating with the Americans. They are trying to drive the Big Bend raiders north so they will be caught between the American cavalry and the Carranzista units.

INDIA UPRISINGS SMALL, IS REPORT FROM SIMLA

Ottawa, May 15.—The internal affairs of India, despite reports of rebellion, mutiny and bloodshed, have remained perfectly satisfactory, according to a Reuter dispatch from Simla. Peace reigns on the border, and except for ordinary police affairs the huge population of India is tranquil and is prosperous. Recruiting continues good, especially among the Jats, Rajputans and Punjab Mohammedans.

FEARS EFFECT OF FLEET SHAKEUP

Naval Correspondent Says Balfour's New Plan Is Dangerous.

London, May, 12.—The naval correspondent of the Times in an article in today's issue, criticizes the recent announcement of First Lord of the Admiralty Arthur J. Balfour that the British fleet was to be redistributed to prevent coast raids by the Germans.

"Mr. Balfour's statement," the correspondent says, "is disquieting to students of naval warfare because the first lord appears to foreshadow a reversal of that policy of offensive defense which we have successfully used since the fourteenth century.

To Redistrict Force.

"The object of the Germans in making these raids is to bring about a redistribution of our naval forces to their own advantage. After the attack on Hartlepool, the admiralty stated that such raids must not be allowed to modify the general naval policy. This was sound sense. But now Mr. Balfour suddenly announces that alterations are being made in the distribution of our naval forces.

"The alterations are as follows: First, important naval forces are being brought southward; second, submarines and monitors are to be used for coast defense. The forces brought southward will presumably be based on some port not hitherto used for that purpose but the Germans will soon ascertain both the composition of the forces and the harbor where they are stationed. Then as the Germans use only vessels of the highest speed in these raids, any force set aside to deal therewith must have a similar quality as well as a preponderance in gun power.

Will Abandon Sweeps.

"The weakness of this strategical change lies in the substitution of squadrons in fixed positions on our own coast for periodical sweeps which we have been told the battle fleet is in the habit of making through the length and breadth of the North sea.

"As for submarines these have never proved their ability to torpedo boats going at full speed and raiders are likely to have little difficulty in avoiding their attentions. The proposal to use monitors is the most disturbing feature of the whole scheme. These slow and unwieldy machines, may, as fixed floating fort, as a bait to the enemy, but it can hardly be proposed to station them in such numbers as to afford complete coast protection. To employ them for defense instead of offense is directly contrary to all approved notions of British strategy."

PRISONERS DIG UP 300-YEAR-OLD COINS

Berlin, May 11.—The soldiers guarding the war prisoners engaged in canalization work near Schmetzdorf in West Havelland recently discovered large ancient silver coins in the possession of some Frenchmen. When questioned the men said that they bought the coins from a Russian fellow prisoner.

The Russian at first refused to disclose where he obtained the silver pieces, but finally confessed that while digging a ditch he uncovered an iron pot containing about 200 old coins. He succeeded in hiding the treasure and sold about 25 of the coins to French prisoners who had an idea of their value.

All of the coins are over 300 years old and they were evidently buried during the Thirty Years' war.

No such power in any other car unless you pay nearly $200 more

As a rule automobile prices vary according to power.

The $695 Overland is the one big, important, outstanding exception to the rule.

Because we build twice as many cars as any other producer of automobiles of like class—

We can price this car way below its power class—nearly $200 below.

Another heavy shortage this spring is almost certain.

Order yours now to avoid delayed delivery.

Catalog on request—please address Dept. 110

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35 horsepower

$695
Roadster $675
Model 83B f.o.b. Toledo.

The Willys-Overland Company
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"Made in U. S. A."

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These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Terms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Men to qualify for motormen, conductors; electric roads in Ohio; $70-$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. No strike. State age. Address Box P-98, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No strike. Honest, sober men everywhere for firemen, brakemen, baggagemen; $120 monthly; promotion; experience unnecessary. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen, conductors; $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age. Booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jolbers Sewing, Tel. Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies make $3 a day sure selling Never-Mend hosiery. Our prices and liberal terms will surprise you. Work all or part time. Send for samples today. Never-Mend Hosiery Co., No. 29 Copeland Bldg., Philadelphia.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay, nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Ladies to sew insoles; good pay weekly, goods cut ready for machine; transportation paid; no canvassing. Address with stamped envelope. No-Ak Insoles, Danville, Ill.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for U. S. government life jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

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Agents—Big summer seller; something new; concentrated soft drinks. Just add water; delicious drinks in a jiffy—any time, anywhere. Big sellers for home, picnics, parties, socials, etc. Guaranteed under pure food laws. Carry in pocket. Agents coining money—$6 to $12 a day. Write for free outfit offer today. American Products Co., 4690 Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents—Steady income, large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality; factory to consumer; big profits, honest goods; whole or spare time; credit given. Send for particulars, Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Large manufacturer wants representatives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dresses, waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 586 Broadway, New York City.

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Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTING FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to any one who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL source power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grew to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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FOR INVENTORS.

Inventor desiring capital to perfect or patent invention, write 121 Western Building, Denver, Colorado.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted—Farms and ranches! Owners send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send description and lowest price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Farms; have 4,000 buyers; describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

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Profitable little farms in valley of Virginia, 5 and 10-acre tracts, $250 and up. Good fruit and farming country. Send for literature now. F. H. LaBaume, Agr. Agt. N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

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Superior day old chicks. Tested breeders. Good, sturdy, pure blood stock. Barred Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Free catalog. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

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Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

Underground treasures, where to find them. Circulars 4c. Electric Supply House, Elkhart, Indiana.

SONGS AND POEMS.

Song Writers, Poems wanted. Splendid proposition. Prompt decision. Write or receive over $1,000,000 yearly from publishers. Royal Arranging Co., 1431-R, Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent; List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentable nature. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen Patents. Send for 3 free books; inventions wanted, etc. I help you market your inventions without charge. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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100 Acres
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With wagons, 6-horse power gasoline engine, threshing machine, ensilage cutter, feed mill, buzz saw, tools, 3 acres corn, 12 acres oats included; cutting 60 tons hay, (wintered 20 head) and had hay to sell; nearly level loam, well fenced. Large lot of wood and timber; 50 maple trees, milk and cream sold at door. Fine two-story, 12-room house with cellar, painted and in good condition inside and out; telephone, mail, near neighbors; magnificent maple shade. 72-ft. barn with tiles for 24 head; horse stable, hog house and poultry house. Owner has other business and makes low price for all, $5,000, with very easy terms of $1,500 down. For full details of this and also one of 65 acres with good buildings for $1,300 to close estate, easy terms, see page 36. "Strout's Money Making Farms," a choice selection of unusual bargains in good farms throughout many states. Write today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 105, 150 Nassau st., New York.

BASEBALL

The eastern clubs of the American and National leagues had the effect on the western in the first interstitional clash of the season. The eastern clubs last week won 23 games from the west and lost 15. There were no important changes in the league standings during the week. Cleveland and Washington continued their winning gait in the American while Brooklyn and Boston held the positions in the National, though they did not do so well. The New York Nationals began to strike a livelier pace during the week, winning five straight games. In the American association Louisville still maintains its grip on first place with Minneapolis as runner up. Newark has achieved a big lead in the International, having lost but one game out of 14 played this season.

American League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland..	18	9	.667	Boston.....	13	13	.500
Washington.	15	9	.625	Chicago....	12	16	.429
New York..	13	11	.542	Philadelphia	9	15	.375
Detroit....	13	13	.500	St. Louis...	8	15	.348

National League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn..	12	6	.667	St. Louis...	13	12	.520
Boston.....	11	7	.611	Cincinnati.	12	14	.462
Philad'phia	11	10	.524	Pittsburgh	10	16	.385
Chicago....	13	12	.520	New York..	7	12	.368

American Association.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville..	17	6	.739	TOLEDO....	10	14	.417
Minneapolis	12	8	.600	St. Paul...	5	10	.333
Columbus...	11	9	.550	Kansas City.	6	13	.316
Indianapolis	11	9	.550	Milwaukee..	5	18	.217

International League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark....	13	1	.929	Montreal...	8	9	.471
Richmond..	10	5	.667	Rochester..	5	9	.357
Baltimore.	11	6	.647	Buffalo....	4	12	.250
Providence.	9	5	.643	Toronto....	2	12	.143

90 MILES OF FRENCH LINE HELD BY BRITISH

London, May 11.—British troops are holding 90 miles of the western front, it was announced yesterday. The British lines extend from north of Ypres to near the Somme.

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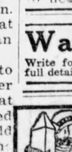

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